TRADE AND INDUSTRY

27 January 1972 Volume 6 No 4 10p

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Incorporating the Board of Trade Journal and New Technology
Volume 6. No. 4. Pages 137 to 188. January 27, 1972. Price 10p. Net subscription, post inclusive, £7.60
Editorial address Room 437, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria St., SW1H 0ET. 01-222 7877
Advertisements: HMSO, Room D94, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1P 1BN. 01-248 9876 ext 6147
Subscriptions: HMSO, PO Box 569, London, SE1. 01-928 6977 ext. 472

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Sweden: Towards a wider Europe

by O. G. Griffith, OBE, MVO, First Secretary (Commercial), British Embassy, Stockholm

Twelve years ago this month, the EFTA Convention was signed in Stockholm; 12 months hence, Britain expects to become a member of the EEC. British exports to EFTA have expanded dramatically and we expect our overseas sales to increase even faster in an enlarged EEC. The growth of British exports to Sweden in recent years provides a firm foundation for further success. Sweden will undoubtedly reach an arrangement with the enlarged Community and whatever the outcome of her negotiations she will continue to be one of our leading overseas customers. This first part of a two-part article looks at the development of the Swedish economy during EFTA and at likely future trends. Part II next week will deal with some of the opportunities which exist for British exporters.

OVER the last decade few British exporters can have failed to be attracted by the Swedish market. In addition to EFTA tariff advantages there has been the phenomenally high importing power of the Swedes, their great good will towards Britain, their willingness, indeed keenness, to conduct business in English, a relative freedom from import and financial controls —all of which have contributed to healthy and expanding two-way trade.

This fertile environment has produced remarkable results. Between 1959 and 1969, Sweden's imports increased by 145 per cent while her exports have done even better, increasing by 158 per cent. The value of British exports to Sweden has more than doubled since EFTA came into being; the provisional figures for 1971 put British exports at £384 million making Sweden our seventh largest customer in the world.

But there is no room for complacency: the Swedes have been consistently critical of our exporting competence in some areas and although we have done well, we have not done as well as some of our partners in EFTA; despite our tariff advantages, West Germany has beaten us by a comfortable margin into second place as Sweden's chief supplier. In such a valuable and discerning market the competition has been fierce; sometimes British exporters have been discouraged by the Swedish passion for safety and design, and by other fastidious demands which the Swedes in a buyers' market can well afford. But by and large it has been a notable success story and Sweden has become a trading partner of the first importance.

Will this satisfactory state of affairs continue? It is a difficult time to make forecasts. Relatively simple projections are clouded by large external issues, particularly Sweden's negotiations with the EEC.

One of the four declared objectives of EFTA is 'to contribute to the harmonious development and expansion of world trade and to the progressive removal of barriers to it'. This, in effect is what is now happening. Britain (along with Norway, Denmark and the Irish Republic) is expecting to become a full member of the European Economic Community, while Sweden (and the other members of EFTA) is negotiating with the EEC for special arrangements.

Stockholm City Hall on the shores of Lake Malaren. The Swedish capital is known as 'The Venice of the North' and is an attractive city for businessmen as well as tourists.

It is still early days in Sweden's negotiations with the Community; but one can perhaps discern some useful pointers as to the way things may go. The Swedish Government has declared that it wishes close, durable and extensive relationships with the EEC, and the Community for its part foresees free trade in industrial goods with a balanced expansion of trade in agricultural products. The negotiations are complicated by special treatment proposed by the Six for certain sensitive commodities, some of which are of high importance to Sweden's economy, and there are difficult questions to be settled relating to safeguard clauses, rules of origin, processed foodstuffs and competition; but it is so manifestly in the interests of the Six, the candidates and the non-candidates to achieve an early and mutually satisfactory relationship that it is a reasonable assumption that tariff barriers on industrial goods between Sweden and the EEC will gradually be dis-

(continued on next page)

This article is one of a series dealing with aspects of overseas markets which are of continuing importance to Britain. The largest markets will be dealt with by more than one article. A second article on Sweden will appear in the next issue.

mantled with some possible exceptions to meet transitional problems.

If this assumption is proved correct, there will be certain important consequences for Anglo-Swedish trade. British exporters will gradually lose their tariff edge over their competitors in the Six and consequently will have to face even fiercer competition in the future. (They can take some comfort from the fact that Sweden is not generally regarded as a high tariff country and in any case the success of West German exporters suggests that a tariff advantage is not always a critical factor.) One would expect a natural tendency for some British exporters to concentrate their marketing effort on the new and wider horizons of Europe. Inevitably, Britain's entry into the EEC will dictate changes in exporting policy and effort. But it will be surprising if the many British firms who have built up valuable business in Sweden do not, all things being equal, continue to give a fair share of attention to the important market which already exists.

Whether all things will remain equal will depend partly on the health of the Swedish economy. Foreign currency reserves built up strongly last year after a dramatic outflow in 1970. But during the past two years the Swedish economy has faltered. It has suffered a series of ills not unfamiliar to the observer of Britain's economy. Overheating in 1970 was followed by restraint, and restraint by stagnation obstinately resistant to Government measures to get the economy going again.

The evidence of stagnation has been as apparent as the remedy elusive. Imports, industrial investment and the GNP have all remained more or less static in 1971. Inventories have been increasing, order books have not been encouraging, and investment in building has actually declined by 8 per cent. Labour relations, which have been the envy of larger industrialised nations have been showing signs of strain. The warning light began to flash towards the end of 1969 when iron ore miners went on a prolonged strike for better pay and conditions. To preserve industrial peace Swedish employers have tended to agree large wage settlements. The latest Central Agreement between employers and unions awarded wage increases of 27 per cent over the three years 1971-73.

A 227,000 ton d.w. tanker being launched at the Arendal yard of the Swedish Gotaverken Company. The Swedish shipbuilding industry is an important customer for British manufacturers of marine equipment.

The wage awards have been accompanied by a marked increase in unemployment. The figures rose from 96,000 in September, 1970, to 152,000 in October 1971 (with a total labour force of under 4 million, the figures are significant).

To complete this somewhat gloomy domestic picture, retail price levels have not remained as steady as the Swedish Government had hoped. Despite the price freeze, which ended on New Year's Eve, retail prices rose 7.6 per cent in 1971.

To add to these domestic difficulties, the Danish import surcharge will adversely affect Sweden's trade in one of her important overseas markets. If, as seems likely, Danish buyers postpone purchases until 1973, the short-term effects could be appreciable. In fact Sweden is likely to suffer more than Denmark's other trading partners. Denmark takes about 10 per cent of all Swedish exports and in 1971 she replaced Norway as Sweden's third largest customer.

In-mid October, 1971, the Swedish Government announced a series of measures to stimulate the economy. A 20 per cent corporation tax allowance to firms investing in machinery and equipment in 1971 was extended to cover the whole of 1972. State subsidies are to be made available to companies to build up stocks. Credit is to be made more easily available. Local authorities are to receive grants to defray 75 per cent of public works undertakings, and the Government's contribution to the cost of anti-pollution measures carried out by industry and local authorities between November 1971 and the end of June 1972 will be increased by 75 per cent (the present contribution is 25 per cent to industry and 30-50 per cent to local authorities). To stimulate consumption rent subsidies to

(*continued on page 142*)

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SWEDEN
continued

families with children are to be increased substantially from April 1, 1972; old-age pensions are to be increased this month, and low interest loans to co-operative housing schemes are also to be raised.

These counter-recessionary measures are expected to lead to an increase of about ½ per cent in private consumption in 1972 and to a slight increase in the expansion of industrial and local authority investment. The Swedish State Institute of Economic Research (without taking these measures into account) has forecast a 2½ per cent rise in the GNP in 1972. The Institute also suggests that investment in housing and machinery will increase by 2 and 7 per cent respectively, and,

The Scottish Aviation 'Bulldog' ordered by the RAF and by overseas armed forces is a notable export success. This aircraft, in Swedish colours, is part of an order for 78 due to be supplied to Sweden during 1972.

most important, that Swedish imports will increase by 5 per cent.

But official forecasts of recovery are not always reliable and certain sectors of Swedish industry may have suffered permanent damage. For example, several small and medium sized textile mills have found themselves in financial straits following the higher wage levels.

Nevertheless there is some reason to hope that the Swedish recession is over the worst and that economic growth will recommence this year. Viewing the situation as a whole, and taking the most sober view, the reasonable expectation is that Sweden will remain a major market for British exports, certainly in the short term and probably also in the long term. If Britain can maintain her share of the Swedish import market in 1972, British exports could reach £420 million. Next week we shall look at some of the more important commodity sectors in which this may be achieved.

British-Swedish Chamber's special bulletins

A REGULAR series of specialised bulletins, covering different sectors of Swedish industry, is published by the British-Swedish Chamber of Commerce (Hovslagargatan 5B, S-111 48 Stockholm, Sweden). Areas on which bulletins have been published or are in preparation include foodstuffs, chemicals, consumer goods, shipbuilding, automotive and electrical engineering, and forest industries; other bulletins are planned. The bulletins are designed to provide a regular flow of useful market information for British exporters.

Official appointment

THE Secretary of State for Trade and Industry has authorised the following appointment:

Mrs. M. S. Reed of Harrogate to be a member of the North Eastern Electricity Consultative Council.

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

THE Department of Trade and Industry are considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SH, preferably through a Trade Association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by February 10.

Tariff Heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
29.01	Acenaphthene	as in previous column	December 31, 1972	13840
29.14	Geranyl 5,9,13,-trimethyl tetradeca-4,8. 12-trienoate	as in previous column	December 31, 1972	6740
	Nickel formate	as in previous column	December 31, 1972	6814
29.15	Naphthalic anhydride	as in previous column	December 31, 1972	13844
29.23	4-Amino-5-hydroxynaphthalene-1,3-disulphonic acid	as in previous column	December 31, 1972	13838
29.27	Tetrachloroisophthalonitrile	as in previous column	December 31, 1972	13835
29.39	Prednisolone 21-0-stearoyl glycollate	Prednisolone stearoylgly-collate	December 31, 1972	6963
81.04	Titanium sponge	as in previous column	December 31, 1972	11098

Removal of quantitative restrictions from certain milk product imports from Dollar Area countries

QUANTITATIVE restrictions on imports of certain milk products originating in or consigned from the Dollar Area, including condensed and evaporated milk and milk powders, were removed from January 20, 1972.

All milk products containing less than 50 per cent by weight of butter fat within tariff heading 04.02 may be imported under the authority of the Open General Import Licence which has been amended accordingly.

Notes

For the purposes of the Open General Import Licence, Dollar Area countries are: Bolivia, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, the Republic of Honduras, Liberia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, the Philippines, the United States of America and Venezuela

Condensed and evaporated milk and milk powders are subject to minimum import price arrangements enforced where necessary by levies.

Application for anti-dumping duties on imports of ballotini glass grains from Austria

AFTER a full investigation of the anti-dumping application announced on August 19, 1971, the Department of Trade and Industry is satisfied that UK imports of ballotini glass grains from Austria, 0.25 to 1.60 mm in diameter, are not currently taking place at dumped prices. No action can therefore be taken under the Customs Duties (Dumping and Subsidies) Act 1969.

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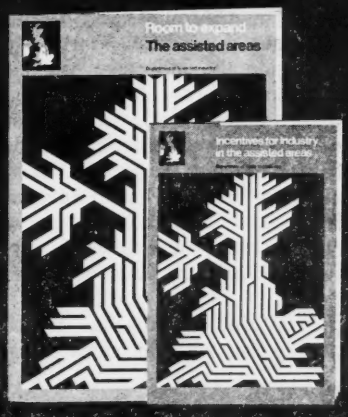

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Kenya—Britain's third largest market in Africa

by J. H. Symons, First Secretary (Commercial), British High Commission, Nairobi

It is widely, and perhaps rightly, considered that Africa as a whole is a relatively high risk market. It is always particularly difficult to forecast the probable run of events and to anticipate the economic picture even a short while ahead. However, compared with the majority of the rest of the Continent, Kenya presents a picture of stability and economic progress which can and should be admired and which offers considerable scope both for investment and for commerce in general.

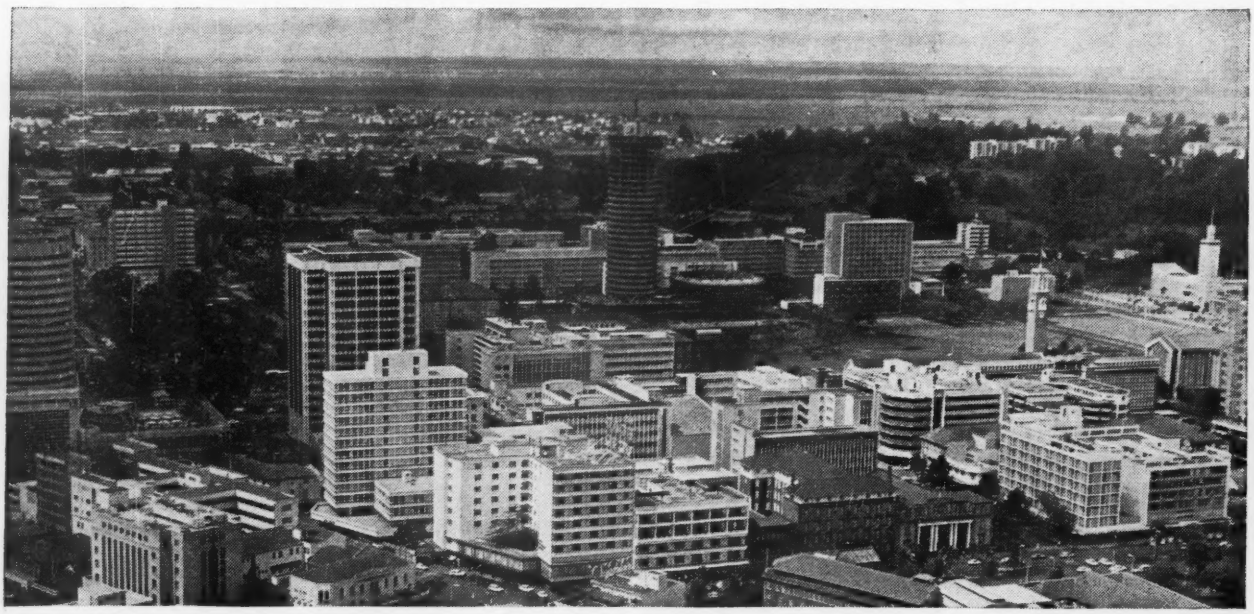
Over the years 1964 to 1969, the total gross product at factor cost has grown at a cumulative rate of 7.6 per cent. Within this overall total individual sectors have grown at a considerably higher rate with mining, manufacturing, transport, storage, communications, and banking and insurance, all achieving a growth rate in excess of 10 per cent, and building and construction actually exceeding 20 per cent per annum. Under the 1970/74 Five-Year Development Plan there is a projected growth of approximately this same overall percentage.

Naturally, some aspects of the economy are unable to keep pace with the general expansion and others are subject to fluctuations beyond the control of the Government or indeed at times of the country as a whole. Nearly 80 per cent of the gross product outside the monetary economy came from agriculture while a further 15 per cent of the monetary economy itself was also in this sector. Erratic weather conditions and the predominance still of subsistence agriculture, despite attempts to increase the production of cash crops, has meant that the growth in agriculture has been small compared with other sectors of the economy, and although there has been a drift from the land to the towns, the number of people still depending for their livelihood on the produce of the land is extremely high.

A large earner of foreign exchange has been the tourist industry which, together with injections of capital aid from abroad, has been the balancing item for Kenya whose export performance, although improving, has failed to match the growth in imports over the past few years. Indeed, in 1970 exports outside East Africa were only about half the total of comparable imports (£70 million as against £140 million). Thus, tourism has an important role to play but it is of necessity a fickle source of income depending largely on the stability of the area and its continued attractiveness to foreign visitors. The Kenyans are counting on a continued growth in tourism leading to earnings of £34 million by 1974 as compared with 1970's figures of just over £19 million.

Across the board

During the period 1968 to 1971, Kenya's imports from outside East Africa have grown by 33 per cent. During this time, Britain's exports to the country have grown by 39 per cent. This growth has been registered right across the board through the various commodity classifications, although there have been some outstanding increases. Britain has, of course, enjoyed a traditional trade relationship with Kenya and British products are to be found under almost every heading in the Kenyan market. With the growth, however, of the Kenyan economy and the increasing emphasis on industrialisation, an ever-growing proportion of British trade comes under Division 7 of the Standard International Trade Classification. Whereas in 1968, 44 per cent of British exports came under the three sections of Division 7 (machinery both electrical and non-electric, and also transport equipment), in 1971 over 51 per cent came under these headings during the first nine months' period. Growth in British exports individually under these headings, taking the period January to September 1971 as compared with the same period in 1968, has been; machinery other than electrical 49 per cent, electrical machinery 40 per



A view of the centre of Nairobi dominated by new hotel and office development.

Exterior view of the British Pavilion at the Nairobi Show, the premier trade and agricultural show in Kenya.

cent and transport equipment 58 per cent. This last, despite considerable inroads into the private car market both by the French, and recently and increasingly, by the Japanese. Other sections in which there has been an above average growth are '86' Professional Scientific and Controlling Instruments, etc. where there has been a 95 per cent growth; '54' Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Products, 70 per cent; '68' Non-Ferrous Metals; '69' Manufactures of Metals; '89' Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles, and Division 9, Other Commodities, where in each case growth has been of the order of 50 per cent. Only in one section, '67' Iron and Steel, has there been a identifiable drop in exports over the four-year period and this has only been of the order of 5 per cent. This represents a good record but equally means that Britain has only been maintaining her existing proportion of the market.

Kenya is now firmly embarked on a programme of building up her manufacturing base both as a means to cut down on unnecessary imports and also to increase her export earnings throughout East Africa and other local territories. She has achieved considerable success and last year of a record total of £100 million capital formation well over half was accounted for by newly installed machinery. This trend will, if the Kenyans are successful, continue and there is an increasing need for foreign know-how and expertise to assist in the local manufacture of consumer items, of components, and increasingly of more sophisticated consumer semi-durables. Examples of plants recently opened or shortly to be opened are a major motor tyre factory, a paper and pulp mill capable of fulfilling all Kenya's requirements once it comes into production, a fifth sugar factory, a large-scale extension of the existing oil refinery and extensions to both existing cement plants. Although these individual examples are not going to be repeated they are indicative of the scale of opportunities in Kenya.

The Kenyan Government has sought international advice and has participated in development conferences with international organisations, and examples of the sort of project for which she is now interested in finding sponsors and investors are a plywood factory to manufacture 20 million square feet a year, a factory for ceramic sanitary fixtures (20/30,000 units), an aluminium pipe and extrusion plant (700 tons a year), a flat glass factory and a plant to manufacture sanitary napkins (500,000 a month).

Apart from these specific opportunities in the industrial field there will continue to be great emphasis on the exploitation of local agricultural products. There is still a high potential for local process of high-yield cash crops and Kenya will increasingly provide Europe and the United Kingdom with tropical fruits and vegetables out of season, requiring considerable packaging and handling facilities at this end.

In the tourist industry the recent boom continues and despite the considerable amount of building over the past three years in Nairobi itself there is still scope for expansion even in the capital. Outside the capital, major priority at the moment is being given to developments at the coast with future plans envisaging considerable increases in the number of game lodges in the more remote parts of the country.

Future development

Much of the future development in Kenya's economy will depend on the priority given to individual projects by the Kenyan Government. They are at the moment studying a large and comprehensive list of pre-investment study proposals jointly drawn up with the World Bank and which will, when completed, identify further projects of major importance to the economy. These projects are likely to be spread through-

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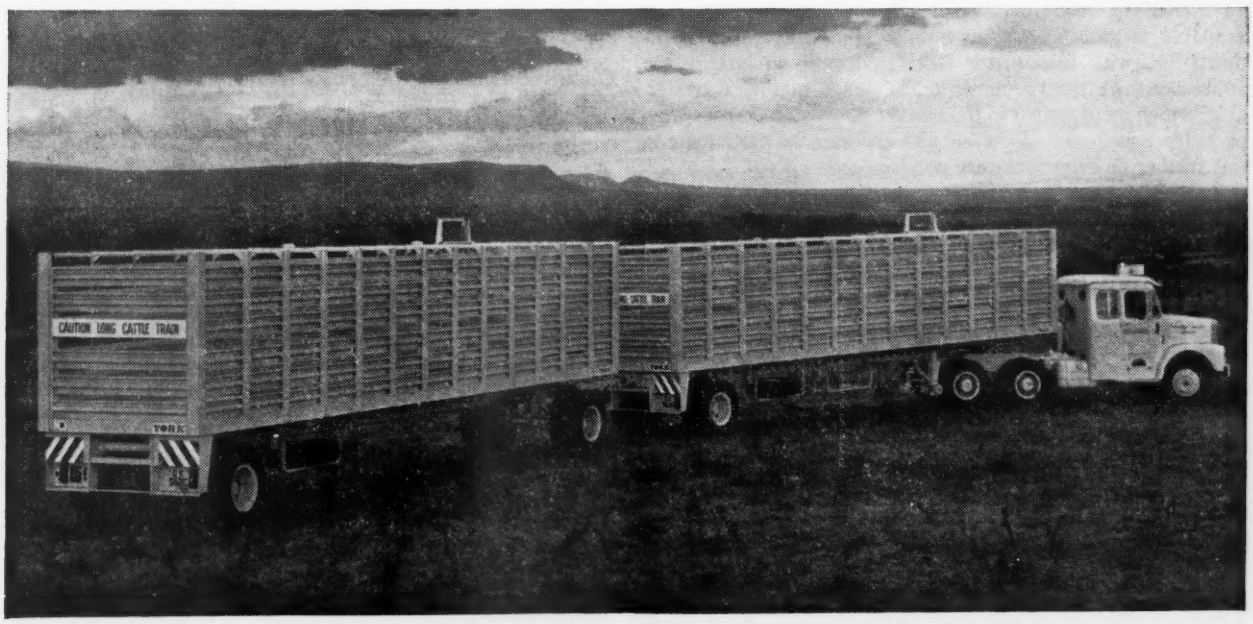


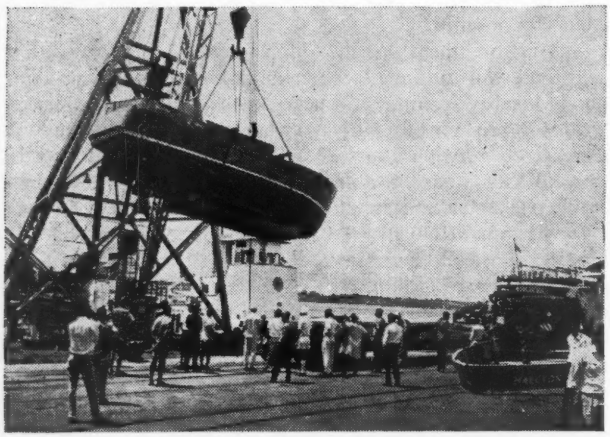
A newly-introduced heavy cattle transporter for Kenya's outlying regions.

KENYA
continued

out all sectors of industry and the economy covering construction in the educational and medical field, electrical power generation, transport systems, urban development, establishment of small-scale industry, live-stock breeding and marketing, etc.

Exchange reserves

The failure of Kenyan exports to keep up with the large import bill necessary to meet all Kenya's requirements in the development field has led over the past year to a fairly substantial drop in Kenya's foreign exchange reserves. Although this should be seen in context, and the balance remaining is still healthy compared with that of other developing countries,



A fisheries research vessel being unloaded at Mombasa for eventual use on the inland waters of Lake Rudolph.

it has led the Kenya Government to place restrictions on the availability of foreign exchange for purchases in those fields where the commodities concerned can already be manufactured in Kenya, and also for the purchase of certain luxury items. Details of these restrictions have already been published in *Trade and Industry* on January 20.

In summary, Kenya has enjoyed considerable success in developing her economy over the past few years and there is an increasing need for further foreign investment making available technical know-how to local partners. The traditional link with Britain, the British educational system, the adherence to British standards, the language, and the considerable British involvement in the market already, make the prospects for British manufacturers and exporters to participate in this further development very good indeed.

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Visits to UK by British overseas commercial representatives

THE following Commercial Diplomatic Officers are expected to be in this country shortly, when they will be available for discussion.

Afghanistan	D. E. Donald, Second Secretary (Commercial) in Kabul since September 1970. Available: April.
Argentine	P. Voller, First Secretary (Commercial) in Buenos Aires since April 1970. Available: April.
Australia	W. A. Tincey, Second Secretary (Commercial) in Melbourne since January 1970. Available: April/May
Zaire	J. F. Holding, Second Secretary (Commercial), and Vice-Consul since February 1970. Available: May.

British firms and organisations, other than those in the areas covered by the Department of Trade and Industry offices for the Eastern Region and the London and South Eastern Region, who wish to meet any of these officers to discuss specific export problems are asked to write for appointment to the appropriate Department of Trade and Industry Regional Director (Exports) stating the nature of the problem and commodities involved. (The Department's Regional Offices together with the areas covered and the appropriate office for Northern Ireland were listed on page 122 of *Trade and Industry* of January 20,). Those firms and organisations in the London-based Regions mentioned above (together with those in other Regions who would prefer, or who would be prepared if necessary, to meet the officer for an interview in London) should write to Tours Section, Department of Trade and Industry, Room G60, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M, 7HU.

Because visiting officers often have only limited time at their disposal it may not always be possible to arrange an interview. Where it is not possible, firms are reminded that the export Services Division of the Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU, who are in close touch with all overseas representatives can very often supply advice, or the information that applicants hoped to obtain at the interview. Outside London the Regional Offices of the Department of Trade and Industry or, in Northern Ireland, the Ministry of Commerce, Belfast, can also supply this help.

'Britain in Brief'

A NEW edition of the Central Office of Information pocket booklet 'Britain in Brief' has been published by HM Stationery Office.

The new edition gives up-to-date information on many aspects of Britain's social and economic life. Starting with a short account of the land and the people, it goes on to cover the framework, including recent changes, of government, law and order, defence, industry, agriculture, transport, labour, finance and trade, concluding with sections on the social services, planning, housing, education, the arts, the press and broadcasting.

'Britain in Brief' is obtainable, price 10p (by post 12½p), from Government Bookshops in London (post orders to box 569, London SE1) Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Manchester, Birmingham, Bristol or through any bookseller. SBN 11 700121 X.

Air Services Agreements with Gulf States

NEGOTIATIONS have been concluded between delegations from the United Kingdom and the State of Bahrain, the State of Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and the Sultanate of Oman leading to an understanding on the text of Air Services Agreements. The discussions took place in a most cordial atmosphere and the arrangements made will provide a firm basis for continuing co-operation between the airlines and the expansion of their services to the public. The airlines concerned are Gulf Aviation, which is the national carrier of the four Gulf States, and BOAC.

Clearance of merger proposals by DTI

THE Department of Trade and Industry announce that on the information at present before them it is not their intention to refer to the Monopolies Commission, under the provisions of the Monopolies and Mergers Act 1965, the proposed merger between the following companies:

Barrow Hepburn Group Ltd. and Randall & Porter Ltd.

The secondary legislation of the European Communities

Earlier articles in this series have looked at various aspects of the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC), the European Economic Community (EEC), and the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom). They have included numerous references both to the Treaties setting up these Communities and to the secondary legislation issued under these Treaties in order to achieve more fully Treaty objectives. This article attempts to explain three things: what is secondary legislation; how is it going to be made available to the British public; briefly, and excluding agricultural matters, the scope and content of existing secondary legislation.

What is secondary legislation?

THE three articles of the treaty setting up the European Economic Community (the Treaty of Rome) that establish the power of the institutions of the Community to issue acts under the Treaty read as follows:

ARTICLE 189

In order to carry out their task and in accordance with the provisions of this Treaty, the Council and the Commission shall make regulations and issue directives, take decisions, make recommendations or give opinions.

A regulation shall apply generally. It shall be binding in its entirety and take direct effect in each Member State. A directive shall be binding, as to the results to be achieved, upon each Member State to which it is directed, while leaving to national authorities the choice of form and methods.

A decision shall be binding in its entirety upon those to whom it is directed.

Recommendations and opinions shall have no binding force.

ARTICLE 190

Regulations, directives and decisions of the Council and the Commission shall be fully reasoned and shall refer to any proposals or opinions which were required to be obtained beforehand pursuant to this Treaty.

ARTICLE 191

Regulations shall be published in the *Official Journal* of the Community. They shall come into force on the date provided for in them or, failing this, on the 20th day following their publication.

Directives and decisions shall be notified to those to whom they are directed and shall take effect upon such notification.

Articles 161, 162 and 163 of the Treaty setting up the European Atomic Energy Community are identical. The corresponding provisions of the Treaty setting up the European Coal and Steel Community (the Treaty of Paris) are however different:

ARTICLE 14

In order to carry out the tasks assigned to it and in accordance with the provisions of this Treaty, the High Authority shall take decisions, make recommendations and give opinions.

BRITAIN AND THE EEC

Previous articles in this series were published during 1971 in the following issues of *Trade and Industry*:

Britain's application for EEC membership: progress of the negotiations: May 5.
The Treaty of Rome: an outline of its principal provisions: May 19.
The European Coal, Steel and Atomic Energy Communities: June 2.
The scope and form of Community Law: June 16.
Industrial policy and the Community: June 30.
The EEC and the free movement of labour: August 12.
Common Market transport policy: August 19.
Information and advice on the EEC available from the Department of Trade and Industry: September 2.
Common commercial policy of the EEC: September 9.
Technology and the Community: September 16.
Fair competition in the Community: September 30.
Regional policy and the Community: the Community's concern with regional problems: October 21.
Selling to the Common Market: prepare now for Britain's entry: November 4.
Transitional arrangements for industrial tariffs on joining the EEC: November 18.
The EEC/EFTA Information Unit: December 2.

Decisions shall be binding in their entirety.

Recommendations shall be binding with respect to the objectives which they prescribe, while leaving to those to whom they are directed the choice of appropriate methods for attaining those objectives.

Opinions shall have no binding force.

When the High Authority is empowered to take a decision, it may restrict itself to making a recommendation.

ARTICLE 15

Decisions, recommendations and opinions of the High Authority shall be fully reasoned and shall refer to any opinions which it was required to obtain beforehand.

When decisions and recommendations are individual in character, they shall become binding upon being notified to the party concerned.

In all other cases they shall take effect as a result of mere publication.

The High Authority shall determine in detail the manner in which effect is to be given to this article.

(Since the Treaty of Fusion in 1967 the functions of the High Authority have been exercised by the Commission.)

Secondary legislation is a phrase not defined anywhere in the Treaties, but it is widely used in Community dealings, and its meaning is clear. It comprises all the binding instruments issued under the Articles of the Treaties quoted above, ie all EEC and Euratom regulations, directives and decisions, and all ECSC decisions and recommendations. The matters on which the institutions of the Communities may enact

secondary legislation are limited to the objectives of the Communities and defined in various Articles of the Treaties.

It is important to understand that EEC and Euratom regulations are binding and take direct effect in the Member States of the Communities without any implementing action by Member States; Member States often have to supplement regulations in various ways, notably by making provisions for their enforcement, but the regulations as they stand take effect without any such action. EEC and Euratom directives on the other hand leave to Member States the choice of form and method for their implementation. Organisations and people within Member States of the community are not therefore directly bound by directives; what they have to pay attention to are the national laws implementing those directives. The distinction between directly enforceable and non-directly enforceable acts also applies in the ECSC, but there is no simple rule as there is in the case of the other two European Communities as to whether a particular ECSC instrument falls in one category or the other. ECSC decisions and recommendations have to be examined individually to determine whether they are directly binding on those who will have to conform with them, or whether a Member State has to take further action.

Availability in the UK

To help preparations for entry into the European Communities, HMSO published on January 13 a pre-accession series of English texts of those Community instruments in force on November 10, 1971 which are expected to be still in force on January 1, 1973. The substance of adaptations to individual instruments agreed with the Communities are included in the form of notes, where relevant, at the end of instrument; they cover transitional and temporal delay arrangements, and institutional and technical modifications. The series will be supplemented during 1972 as English translations of further instruments enacted in the period prior to accession on January 1, 1973 become available. The English texts which will be legally binding on the UK when it joins the Communities will be published in due course in an English edition of the Official Journal of the European Communities.

The HMSO publication of January 13 is in 42 parts:

GENERAL

1 Budgetary policy
2 Commercial policy
3 Community institutions
4 Competition
5 Customs questions
6 Economic and financial affairs
7 Energy policy
8 Euratom
9 Right of establishment
10 Social affairs
11 Taxation
12 Technical standards
13 Transport

AGRICULTURE

14 Agricultural finance (FEOGA)
15 Agricultural structure
16 Agriculture—certificates, levies, restitutions, etc.
17 Agriculture—consultation committees and general matters
18 Animal feedingstuffs
19 Animal health
20 Beef and veal
21 Cereals
22 Certain processed agricultural products (ie goods not covered by Annex II of EEC Treaty)
23 Eggs and albumens
24 Fisheries
25 Flax and hemp
26 Food standards
27 Forestry
28 Fruit and vegetables
29 Fruit and vegetables, processed
30 Hops
31 Live plants and flowers
32 Milk and milk products
33 Oils and fats
34 Pig meat
35 Plant health
36 Poultry meat
37 Rice
38 Seeds and propagating materials
39 Sugar
40 Tobacco
41 Wine
42 Index to titles

Copies of the publication are available from HMSO and Government Bookshops. Sets are available for reference in the DTI Statistics and Market Intelligence Library at Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London EC4; at all DTI Regional Offices; at the DTI District Offices at Colwyn Bay and Inverness, and Sub-Office at Cockermouth; and at the Ministry of Commerce in Belfast. The secondary legislation service provided by the DTI Central Library, to meet the need for English translations not available in any published form, has been discontinued.

Scope and content

The rest of this article provides a guide to the scope and content of the General (ie non-agricultural) volumes of the HMSO publication. Clearly it cannot be anything like a complete guide to the detailed contents of these 13 parts. For a full understanding the reader will have to refer to the actual texts, and he may also need technical or legal advice. The article on information and advice on the EEC available from the Department of Trade and Industry published in *Trade and Industry* on September 2, 1971, and reprinted in the booklet 'Britain and the EEC' may help him in seeking further guidance. The degree of general interest in these instruments will vary considerably from volume to volume; Community Institutions, dealing almost entirely with pay and other conditions of service of Community staffs, will be of little interest to those who are not past, actual or prospective members of those staffs. It is hoped that this article may help the reader decide which instruments will or will not be important to him.

Budgetary policy

The instruments in this Part are almost all concerned with either financial contributions to the Communities or with ECSC levy arrangements.

Decision 70/243/ECSC/EEC/Euratom deals with the replacement of financial contributions from Member States to the Communities' Budget by the Communities own resources, ie agricultural levies and customs duties, and Regulation 2/71/ECSC/EEC/Euratom with the application of this Decision.

Decisions 2/52, 3/52, 30/54, 31/55, 13/57, 4/59, 5/59, 5/65, 6/65, and 2650/70/ECSC deal with the assessment and collection of levies under Articles 49 and 50 of the ECSC Treaty.

Decision 3/59/ECSC defines the unit of account to be used by the High Authority (ie the Commission in ECSC matters).

Decision 66/740/EEC provides for a 50 per cent Community contribution to the costs of assistance to redundant Italian sulphur-mine workers and of scholarships for their children.

Decision 70/244/ECSC/EEC/Euratom deals with the preparation of annual forecasts by the Commission of the financial implications of Regulations and Decisions in force and of proposals by the Commission to the Council.

Financial Regulation 70/531/ECSC/EEC/Euratom deals with the procedure for presentation and verification of accounts.

Commercial policy

Article 3 of the Treaty of Rome, which sets out the means by which the Community hopes to achieve its aims of economic expansion and close relations between Member States, includes as the second of these means 'the establishment of a common customs tariff and a common commercial policy towards third countries'. The detailed provisions on commercial policy are contained in Articles 110 to 116 of the Treaty. The basic text is in Article 113, which reads 'the common commercial policy

shall be based on uniformly established principles, particularly in regard to tariff amendments, to the conclusion of tariffs and trade agreements, to the establishing of uniform practice as regards measures of liberalisation, to export policy and to commercial protective measures including measures to be taken in cases of dumping or subsidies'.

After adopting the common customs tariff, the two main aspects of the commercial policy are arrangements for quantitative restrictions on imports from non-member States, including the establishment of common liberalisation lists, and the negotiation of trade and tariff agreements with non-member States on a Community basis. A description of these and of other aspects of commercial policy dealt with on a Community basis is given below. An article on the common commercial policy of the EEC was published in *Trade and Industry* on September 9, 1971, and is included in the booklet of reprints from *Trade and Industry* 'Britain and the EEC'.

Harmonisation of quantitative restrictions

By a series of Regulations the Community has established common liberalisation lists, one for all non-member States other than state-trading countries, and separate lists for each state-trading country. The establishment of these lists does not represent any overall increase in liberalisation but consolidates the existing degree of liberalisation for those tariff positions on which all the Member States have already liberalised their imports in respect of the countries named in the respective Regulations. The Regulations are amended from time to time, adding new tariff headings or countries to be covered.

Regulations 1025/70, 1026/70, 1984/70, 724/71, 1080/71, 1429/71, 1755/71 and 2384/71/EEC provide for the liberalisation, supervision, and introduction of quantitative restrictions on certain imports from third countries other than state-trading countries.

Regulations 109/70, 110/70, 1492/70, 2172/70, 2567/70, 532/71, 725/71, 1073/71, 1074/71, 2385/71, and 2386/71/EEC provide for the liberalisation, supervision, and introduction of quantitative restrictions on certain imports from certain state-trading countries.

Community quantitative import quotas

Regulation 1023/70/EEC provides rules for administering Community quantitative import quotas. (So far however no such Community quotas have been introduced; Member States are allowed to establish and administer national quotas for items not on liberalisation lists.) Regulation 1024/70/EEC establishes a procedure for allowing increases of imports of products whose import into the Community is subject to voluntary restraint by the exporting country.

Export quotas

Regulations 2603/69, 2604/69, 234/71, and 2182/71/EEC set out the Community's arrangements governing export quotas, which are similar to those for quantitative import quotas. (There are in fact very few such export quotas.)

Anti-dumping

The Community's anti-dumping regime is set out in Regulation 459/68/EEC. (It is fully in line with the relevant provision of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and with the anti-dumping code agreed in the course of the Kennedy Round of tariff negotiations.)

Export credits and export aids

The Community has a common policy on Export Credits designed to ensure that all Community exporters compete on equal terms as far as credit guarantees are concerned. So far as aid to exporters is concerned, the Treaty (Article 112) provides for the progressive harmonisation of the arrangements for aid granted by Member States on exports to non-member countries to the extent that this is necessary to prevent distortion of competition. Little progress has been made in this field so far. The secondary legislation on export credit comprises:

- EEC Decision of September 27, 1960, establishing a Policy Co-ordination Group for credit insurance, credit guarantees, and financial credits.
- Decision 65/53/EEC established the procedure for consultations within the co-ordinating group for insurance credit guarantees and financial credit.
- Directives 70/509 and 70/510/EEC concern the adoption of common credit insurance policies for medium and long-term transactions involving public and private buyers respectively.
- Decision 70/552/EEC deals with the rules applicable, in the matter of export guarantees and finance, to certain sub-contracts for supply from other states.
- Directive 71/86/EEC deals with essential provisions for short-term export credit guarantees.

Trade with third countries

The individual Member States still have some separate bilateral trade agreements with third countries. The Treaty of Rome provides that after the transitional period, ie from January 1, 1970, all trade agreements with third countries are to be concluded on a Community basis. An exception to this has been agreed where third countries do not recognise the Community (the USSR and Eastern European countries). In these cases Member States may continue for three years, until the end of 1974, to conduct bilateral negotiations direct with the countries concerned. Existing agreements between individual Member States may be renewed insofar as they do not contain any obstacles towards the realisation of the common commercial policy.

The relevant EEC Decisions are:

- October 9, 1961. Consultation procedure on the negotiations of commercial relations agreements between Member States and third countries.
- October 9, 1961. Standardisation of duration of such agreements.
- September 25, 1962. Programme of objectives towards the establishment of a common trade policy.
- Decision 69/494. Progressive standardisation of agreements on trade relations between Member States and third countries and the negotiation of Community agreements.
- Decision 71/202. Authorises Member States to take protective measures in regard to the import of certain products originating in third countries put into free circulation in another Member State.

Iron and steel products

Recommendation 1/64/ECSC amended by Decision 68/663/ECSC deals with the protective tariff in respect of imports of iron and steel products into the Community.

Community institutions

The instruments under this heading deal with various aspects of organisation and administration of the Commission and other institutions of the Communities and with the service regulations, pay, allowances, social security and pension arrangements for their staff.

- Regulation 1/EEC of April 15, 1958 concerns the official languages of the European Economic Community.
- Decision 1/EEC of September 15, 1958 establishes an official journal of the European Communities.

Notice EEC/Euratom of May 15, 1959 sets out the constitution and rules of the Audit Committee.

Decisions 63/9/EEC and 63/2/Euratom determine the authority empowered to make appointments to the Secretariat General of the Councils.

Decision 63/3/Euratom determines the authority empowered to make appointments to the Audit Committee.

Decision 69/405/ECSC/EEC/Euratom deals with the appointment of the President and Members of the Control Commission.

Regulation 80/65/EEC deals with social security arrangements for migrant workers who are auxiliary staff of the European Communities.

Decision 67/446/EEC deals with the places of operation of various Community bodies.

Decision 426/67/EEC and Notice 68/101/EEC/Euratom are rules of procedure of the Commission and of the Economic and Social Committee (ECOSOC).

Decision 71/57/Euratom deals with the reorganisation of the Joint Nuclear Research Centre.

Regulation 1182/71/EEC defines the general rules applicable to periods, dates and time limits to ensure the uniform application of Community law.

Regulation 1826/69/ECSC/EEC/Euratom concerns passes for members and servants of the institutions.

Service regulations

The following regulations deal with the conditions of service, including pension arrangements, for staff of Community institutions:

Regulation 31/EEC of December 18, 1961
Regulation 1/63/Euratom
Regulation 17/63/EEC
Regulation 18/63/EEC
Regulation 64/63/EEC
Regulation 100/63/EEC
Regulation 101/63/EEC
Regulation 127/63/EEC
Decision 63/491/EEC
Regulation 57/64/EEC
Regulation 58/64/EEC
Regulation 182/64/EEC
Regulation 7/65/EEC
Regulation 30/65/EEC
Regulation 33/65/EEC
Regulation 34/65/EEC
Regulation 174/65/EEC
Regulation 52/66/EEC
Regulation 222/66/EEC
Regulation 988/67/EEC
Regulation 259/68/ECSC/EEC/Euratom
Regulation 549/69/ECSC/EEC/Euratom
Regulation 2278/69/ECSC/EEC/Euratom
Regulation 95/70/ECSC/EEC/Euratom
Regulation 96/70/ECSC/EEC/Euratom
Regulation 16/71/ECSC/EEC/Euratom

Emoluments

The following instruments deal with the emoluments of members and servants of Community institutions:

Euratom Regulation 14 of December 18, 1961
ECSC Decision of May 22, 1962
Regulation 62/EEC of June 12, 1962
Regulation 63/EEC of December 18, 1962
Regulation 9/64/Euratom
Regulation 10/64/Euratom
Regulation 11/64/Euratom
Regulation 199/64/EEC
Regulation 200/64/EEC
Regulation 201/64/EEC
Regulation 202/64/EEC
Regulation 203/64/EEC
Regulation 204/64/EEC
ECSC Decisions of October 26, 1964 (2)
Regulation 13/65/Euratom
Regulation 14/65/Euratom
Regulation 159/65/EEC
Regulation 160/65/EEC
ECSC Decision of October 26, 1965
Regulation 174/65/EEC
Regulation 12/66/Euratom
Regulation 196/66/EEC
Regulation 197/66/EEC
Regulation 198/66/EEC
Regulation 199/66/EEC
Regulation 200/66/EEC
Regulation 201/66/EEC
Regulation 310/66/EEC
Regulation 311/66/EEC
ECSC Decisions of November 7, 1966 (2)
Regulation 4/67/Euratom
ECSC Decision of June 29, 1967
Regulation 422/67/EEC
Regulation 423/67/EEC
Regulation 5/67/Euratom
Regulation 6/67/Euratom
Regulation 261/68/ECSC/EEC/Euratom
Regulation 421/68/ECSC/EEC/Euratom
Regulation 1748/68/ECSC/EEC/Euratom
Regulation 1442/69/ECSC/EEC/Euratom
Regulation 721/70/ECSC/EEC/Euratom
Regulation 1240/70/ECSC/EEC/Euratom
Regulation 2163/70/ECSC/EEC/Euratom
Regulation 723/71/ECSC/EEC/Euratom

Euratom research establishments: emoluments and social security

The following regulations deal with the emoluments and social security arrangements for staff at Euratom Research Establishments:

Regulation 9/63/Euratom
Regulation 10/63/Euratom
Regulation 3/64/Euratom
Regulation 9/65/Euratom
Regulation 10/65/Euratom
Regulation 11/65/Euratom
Regulation 15/65/Euratom
Regulation 2/66/Euratom
Regulation 5/66/Euratom
Regulation 1/67/Euratom
Regulation 7/67/Euratom
Regulation 8/67/Euratom
Regulation 758/68/Euratom
Regulation 759/68/Euratom
Regulation 559/69/Euratom
Regulation 1999/69/Euratom
Regulation 2000/69/Euratom
Regulation 226/70/Euratom
Regulation 227/70/Euratom
Regulation 1399/70/Euratom
Regulation 2049/70/Euratom
Regulation 2094/70/Euratom
Regulation 233/71/Euratom
Regulation 347/71/Euratom
Regulation 1198/71/Euratom
Regulation 1409/71/Euratom
Regulation 1709/71/Euratom

Regulation 2183/71/Euratom
Regulation 2388/71/Euratom
Regulation 2533/71/Euratom

Allowances

The following regulations deal with allowances for the staff of institutions of the Communities:

Regulation 4/63/Euratom
Regulation 31/65/EEC
Regulation 121/66/EEC
Regulation 122/66/EEC
Regulation 223/66/EEC
Regulation 11/67/Euratom
Regulation 1749/68/ECSC/EEC/Euratom

Tax

Regulations 32/61, 166/62, 32/65, 53/66/EEC and 260/68/ECSC/EEC/Euratom concern the application of tax instituted for the benefit of the European Communities.

Competition

EEC

In Articles 85 to 90 the Treaty of Rome seeks to prevent the distortion of competition in trade between Member States of the Community. Article 85 prohibits all agreements or concerted practices which are likely to have this effect, and article 86 prohibits the improper exploitation of a dominant position in the Common Market. (An article on fair competition in the Community was published in *Trade and Industry* on September 30, 1971, and is included in the booklet of reprints from *Trade and Industry* 'Britain and the EEC'.)

Regulation 17/EEC of February 6, 1962 is the main implementing regulation made under Article 87 of the Treaty. It gives practical effect to the general rules of competition set out in Articles 85 and 86. It provides for the ending of infringements of the two Articles, for requests to the Commission for 'negative clearance' (an opinion that a given practice does not contravene the relevant Article), for applications for exemption under Article 85(3) of restrictive practices from the prohibition provided by Article 85(1), for liaison between the Commission and the authorities of Member States in relation to proceedings, for general sector inquiries by the Commission, for the Commission's powers of investigation, for penalties, for appeals to the European Court, for the hearing of interested parties, for the non-disclosure of confidential information supplied by parties, and for the publication of decisions of the Commission.

The deadlines given in Regulation 17/EEC for approval under Article 85(3) and for the notification of requests for 'negative clearance' were extended by Regulation 59/EEC of July 3, 1962 and, for certain less important agreements, Regulation 118/63/EEC.

Regulation 27/EEC of May 3, 1962 is an implementing regulation made under Article 24 of Regulation 17/EEC. It deals with the form and content of requests for 'negative clearance' and applications for Article 85(3) exemption.

Regulation 1133/68 replaces Article 4 of the original version of Regulation 27/EEC on the use of forms for requests for 'negative clearance' and Article 85(3) approval.

Regulation 99/63/EEC makes detailed provisions for the hearing of parties with an interest in proceedings by the Commission under Articles 85 and 86.

Regulation 19/65/EEC empowers the Commission to give Article 85(3) exemption en bloc to classes of restrictive practices, notably to certain types of exclusive agency agreement and restrictive agreements relating to patent licensing and other forms of licensing.

Regulation 67/67/EEC, made under Regulation 19/65/EEC, grants block exemption under Article 85(3) to certain limited types of exclusive agency agreements.

Directive 69/262/EEC deals with the granting of aid for shipbuilding for the purpose of making good the distortions in competition on the international market.

Regulations 1017/68, 1629/69 and 1630/69/EEC deal with application of the rules of competition to transport by road, rail and inland waterways.

ECSC

The ECSC Treaty and hence this secondary legislation cover firms or organisations which produce or manufacture coal and steel. The term 'coal' covers coal, coke, manufactured fuel and lignite; 'steel' covers the raw materials for pig iron and steel production and the iron and steel products listed in Annex I of the Treaty. This section of secondary legislation is of interest and importance to producers, distributors and wholesalers of coal, coke, manufactured fuel, iron ore, iron and steel scrap, iron and steel.

Pricing decisions

Decisions 4/53, 22/63 and 19/67/ECSC deal with the publication of price lists for coal and iron ore and their notification to the Commission.

Decisions 30/53, 1/54 and 19/63/ECSC regulate discrimination, that is the extent to which sellers can charge different prices for the same product.

Decisions 31/53, 32/53, 2/54, 32/56 and 20/63/ECSC deal with the publication of price lists for carbon steel products and their notification to the Commission.

Decisions 37/54, 33/58 and 21/63/ECSC deal with publication of price lists for special steels, as defined in Annex III to the Treaty, and their notification to the Commission.

Decisions 3/58 and 27/59/ECSC deal with circumstances under which coal may be sold other than at the seller's list price.

Decisions 1/64 and 4/71/ECSC prohibit price alignment on offers from state-trading countries.

Decision 24/54/ECSC defines 'control of an undertaking' in relation to the ECSC Treaty provisions on mergers.

Decision 26/54/ECSC is about information to be supplied by persons outside the jurisdiction of the ECSC Treaty to the Commission in connection with mergers.

Decision 1/65/ECSC relates to procedure for notifying undertakings on information required or checks to be made in connection with investigation of agreements.

Decision 25/67/ECSC deals with the circumstances in which a merger may be permissible without the prior authority of the Commission.

Returns of information required by the European Commission

Decisions 33/56 and 2/62/ECSC relate to returns required of deliveries of iron and steel products of other than prime quality.

Decision 23/63/ECSC relates to notification of iron and steel sales aligned on third country offers.

Decisions 24/63 and 18/64/ECSC relate to returns required of transactions giving special prices for indirect exports.

Decision 14/64/ECSC deals with commercial and accounting information to be made available to the Commission.

Decisions 21/66 and 9/67/ECSC relate to returns required of deliveries of iron and steel products, amounts invoiced, and types of transaction.

Customs questions

The Common External Tariff (CET) or Common Customs Tariff (CCT) of the European Economic Community is, generally, based on the arithmetic average of the four customs tariffs of France, Germany, Italy and Benelux in force in the

Member States on January 1, 1957. It was first published in 1961 and has since been amended to take account of reductions made in various tariff negotiations and adjustments made by the Community itself. Member States moved their national tariffs towards the level of the Common Customs Tariff in a number of steps, making the final adjustments on July 1, 1968, except for one or two items for which some Member States have been allowed to delay applying the common tariff in full.

An English version of the Common Customs Tariff is published by the International Customs Tariffs Bureau in its series of *Bulletin International des Douanes*. The July 1968 version showed the duty rates which would be in force on July 1, 1968, January 1, 1970, January 1, 1971 and January 1, 1972, in accordance with the results of the Kennedy Round of Tariff negotiations. The Community's legal enforcement of these reductions in the CCT is contained in Regulations which set out the full tariff in force on each of the four dates in question as they occur. They include the duties on Euratom but not ECSC items. Any temporary adjustments to the tariff made by the Council of the EEC are also covered by Regulations. Member States continue to publish their own national tariffs which include not only the CCT rates but any additional charges, taxes, suspensions, etc. which still apply on a national basis to imports into each particular country. During the transition period the rates of duty applied by the UK will stem from the Treaties, and will be imposed by orders made under the Import Duties Act 1958. After that date, Community Customs Tariff Regulations will apply directly in the UK. Articles 18 to 29 of the EEC Treaty deal with the setting-up of the Common Customs Tariff. The EEC secondary legislation relevant to the Tariff is listed below.

Common External Tariff

Regulation 97/69 deals with the uniform application of CET nomenclature; the following Regulations apply interpretations of where certain goods should be classified in the tariff: 495/69, 496/69, 663/69, 955/69, 1434/69, 107/70, 241/70, 270/70, 954/70, 1484/70, 1523/70, 2606/70, 2607/70, 847/71, 1592/71 and 2065/71.

Community transit

Regulation 542/69 lays down the system of documentation and Customs clearance to be used for goods traded within the Community. Further details of the system of Community transit are laid down in Regulations 1617/69, 2311/69, 2312/69, 2313/69, 2314/69, 2315/69, 2570/69, 2588/69, 1031/70, 2631/70, 2662/70, 2664/70, 304/71, 1079/71, 1226/71, 1279/71 and 1571/71 and Decisions 64/503, 64/718, 70/41, 70/51 and 71/14.

Drawback

The Community system of duty relief on materials incorporated in finished goods exported outside the Community is prescribed in Directives 69/73. Detailed provisions on its application to certain products are made by Directives 69/354, 70/538 and 71/261.

Origin

Regulations 802/68 and 1318/71 establish a common definition of the origin of goods and common procedure for enforcing rules of origin. They do not apply for the purposes of preferential trade. Regulation 582/69 deals with the issue procedure for certificates of origin and Regulations 641/69, 37/70, 2632/70, 315/71, 861/71, 964/71 and 1039/71 elaborate the definition for certain products.

Customs valuation

Regulations 803/68, 1769/68, 375/69, 1788/69, 2198/69, 1150/70, 1570/70, 1859/70, 2442/70, 2465/70, 982/71, 1038/71, 1659/71 and 1971/71 provide for common methods of valuing goods for customs purposes.

Conditions of admission for certain processed agricultural products

Regulations 1061/69, 1062/69, 1063/69 and 2552/69 impose extra conditions on the admission of certain agricultural processed products.

Live animals

Regulations 766/70, 1501/70 and 1502/70 make special provisions for the import of certain live animals.

Personal goods and travel

Regulation 1544/69 lays down exemptions from duties and taxes on personal luggage and other goods imported in connection with international travel, and Regulation 1545/69 on tobacco sent in small quantities to private individuals.

Customs territory

Regulation 1496/68 defines the Community customs territory and Directive 68/312 makes certain provisions for the customs treatment of goods arriving in that territory.

Duty credit

Directive 69/76 makes provision for the harmonisation of laws relating to permissible delay in payment of duties.

Customs warehouses and free zones

Directives 69/74, 69/75 and 71/235 deal with the harmonisation of laws and regulations for customs warehouses and free zones, including handling operations.

Associate countries

Decision 71/231 deals with the application of the Decision of February 25, 1964, which relates to the concept of 'products originating' and the methods of administrative co-operation between the EEC and the Overseas Countries and Territories having Association agreements. The following Regulations also relate to the concept of 'products originating': 492/71, 1251/71, 1289/71, 2391/71, 2392/71, 2393/71 and 2394/71.

Economic and financial affairs

Economic and financial collaboration between Member States

The EEC Decisions of March 9, 1960 and April 2, 1962, and Decisions 64/247, 64/299, 64/300, 64/301, 69/227, 71/141, 71/142 and 71/143 are concerned with collaboration between Member States on monetary, budgetary and economic matters.

Movement of capital

The EEC Directive of May 11, 1960 and Directive 63/21/EEC implement the provisions of Article 67 of the Treaty on the progressive abolition of restrictions on the movement of capital. The EEC Decision of May 11, 1960 deals with the application to French overseas departments of the provisions of the Treaty of Rome dealing with the movement of capital.

Freedom for payments and transactions

Directive 63/340/EEC abolishes certain prohibitions on or obstacles to payment for services.

Directive 63/474/EEC liberalises transfers relating to invisible transactions not connected with the exchange of goods and services and movement of capital or persons.

Investment

Decision 22/66/ECSC deals with information to be furnished by undertakings in the Community's iron and steel industries about their investments.

Directive 64/475/EEC deals with the requirement for Member States to carry out co-ordinated annual surveys on investments in industry.

Wages

Regulations 2259/71/EEC and 2359/71/EEC deal with the organisation of surveys of wages and labour costs in industry.

Miscellaneous

Directive EEC of July 30, 1962 deals with countervailing duty on combed wool imports into the Federal Republic of Germany.

Directive 69/12/EEC deals with the value-added tax levied on agricultural products in Luxembourg.

Directive 69/69/EEC deals with the countervailing duties on imports and drawback on exports on seed oils applied by the Italian Republic.

Energy policy

Directive 68/414/EEC and Decision 68/416/EEC deal with the obligation of Member States to maintain minimum reserves of crude oil and/or oil products.

Decision 3/71/ECSC deals with financial aid by Member States to coal-mining undertakings.

Euratom

The European Atomic Energy Community was established in 1957 under a separate Treaty of Rome, with the aim of promoting and facilitating the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes in Member States. The Treaty contains provisions dealing with development and research, dissemination of information, health and safety, capital investment, joint undertakings, supplies of nuclear materials, safeguards and controls, rules pertaining to ownership, a nuclear common market, and external relations. The Euratom secondary legislation concerned is as follows:

Dissemination of information

Regulation 7/63 deals with arbitration on the voluntary or compulsory dissemination of information.

Supply of ores

Regulation 17/66 grants certain exemptions from the Treaty rules on supply of ores.

Joint enterprises

The Decisions of September 9, 1961 and Decisions 63/27, 64/64, 66/19, 66/30, 66/31, 66/58, 68/417, 69/141 and 69/437 deal with the establishment of various joint enterprises under Chapter V of the Treaty.

Security

Regulation 3 of July 31, 1958 deals with security of information.

Investment

Regulations 4 of September 15, 1958 and 5 of November 11, 1958 deal with investment projects and capital investment.

Safeguards

Regulation 7 of February 18, 1959 and Regulation 8 of May 28, 1959 deal with safeguards control for nuclear material.

Supply agency

The Decisions of November 6, 1958 and May 5, 1960 deal with the Euratom Supply Agency for radioactive ores, source material, and special fissile material. Regulation 9 of February 2, 1960 defines certain concentrations of ores.

Project 'Dragon'

Decision 69/205 lays down a research programme for the 'Dragon' reactor project.

Education and research programme

Decisions 71/236 and 71/237 relate to a Euratom education and research programme, and five year programmes in the fields of biology and health protection, and fusion and plasma physics.

Health

The Directive of February 2, 1959, amended by the Directive of March 5, 1962 and Directive 66/45, established basic standards of health protection for workers and for the general public against ionising radiation.

Free movement of workers

The Directive of March 5, 1962 deals with free access to skilled employment in the nuclear field.

Right of establishment

The completion of an economic union as envisaged in the Treaty of Rome depends not only on the removal of trade barriers but also on, among other things, the ability of firms and individuals to set up business and supply services anywhere within that union free of restrictions based solely on nationality. Title III of the Treaty of Rome deals with the free movement of persons, services and capital, and within that broad heading Articles 52 to 66 contain the provisions relating to right of establishment and freedom to provide services. These Articles provide the framework for the progressive abolition within the Community and under the law of each Member State of restrictions against nationals (companies as well as individuals) of one Member State who wish to carry on business in another Member State, whether or not they wish to maintain a permanent establishment therein. In addition these Articles lay down that, as a further means of achieving effective liberalisation in the field of establishment and services, national laws and administrative practices which regulate the carrying on of particular activities are to be co-ordinated and harmonised and there is to be mutual recognition of professional qualifications and diplomas. It should be emphasised that the objective of this particular section of the Treaty of Rome is not the removal of all restrictions as such but the removal of discriminatory restrictions based on nationality.

Two general programmes, one dealing with establishment and one with the supply of services, were approved by the Council in 1961. These two programmes describe the persons who are to benefit from the provisions; list the types of discriminatory restrictions based on nationality, which are to be removed; and set out a timetable establishing the dates by which these restrictions are to be removed for different activities. They also provide for the eventual co-ordination of Member States' legislation affecting professional qualifications and diplomas. They have been implemented by a series of Directives. It was intended that all the implementing Directives would be adopted by the end of the transitional period of the Treaty of Rome, that is by December 31, 1969. In the event the Community fell behind with the preparation of this particular section of legislation, and there remain one or two categories of activities still to be dealt with. In drawing up the various categories of persons and occupations to be covered by the Community legislation in this field, use was made of the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (the ISIC), issued by the Statistical Office of the United Nations. (Statistical Papers Series M No. 4 Rev. 1, New York 1958; this can be ordered through HMSO.) The relevant Directives by which the general programmes have been implemented each deal with one or more category of occupation as listed in the ISIC.

These EEC Directives are:

Directive 63/261: agricultural workers

Directive 63/262: on agricultural holdings deserted or not cultivated for more than two years.

Directives 63/607, 65/264, 68/369 and 70/451: film industry.

Directive 64/220: freedom of movement and freedom to reside in regard to establishment and the provision of services.

Directive 64/221: special measures in respect of movement and residence of foreigners, justified on grounds of public policy on law and order, public safety and public health.

Directive 64/222: temporary measures in the field of wholesale trade and of intermediaries in commerce, industry and small craft industries.

Directive 64/223: wholesale trade.

Directive 64/224: intermediaries in commerce, industry and small craft industries.

Directive 64/225: reinsurance and retrocession.

Directives 64/427 and 69/77: transitional measures in non-wage-earning processing occupations within classes 23-40 ISIC (industry and small crafts industries).

Directives 64/428 and 69/82: self-employed occupations in the mining industries. (classes 11-19 ISIC.)

Directive 64/429: self-employed occupations concerned with processing within classes 23-40 ISIC (industry and small crafts industries).

Directive 65/1: agriculture and horticulture.

Directive 65/65 deals with a licensing system for controlling the marketing of proprietary medicinal products.

Directive 66/162: non-wage-earning occupations in the electricity, gas, water and sanitary services: (branch 5 SITC, Standard Industrial Trade Classification).

Directive 67/43: non-wage-earning occupations in:

a. the 'Real Estate sector' (except 6401) (group ex 640 ISIC).

b. the sector of certain 'business services not elsewhere classified' (group 839 ISIC).

Directive 67/530: freedom of farmers to transfer from one holding to another.

Directive 67/531: application of the law in the matter of rural leases to farmers who are nationals of other Member States.

Directive 67/532: freedom of farmers to obtain access to co-operatives.

Directive 67/654: self-employed occupations in the field of forestry and lumbering.

Directive 68/151: co-ordination between Member States on the second paragraph of Article 58 of the Treaty.

Directive 68/192: on freedom of access for agricultural workers to various forms of credit.

Directive 68/363 and 68/364: self-employed occupations in the retail trade (ex group 612 ISIC).

Directive 68/365: self-employed occupations in the food industry and in the manufacture of beverages (classes 20 and 21 ISIC).

Directive 68/366: temporary measures for self-employed occupations in the food industry and in the manufacture of beverages (classes 20 and 21 ISIC).

Directive 68/367: self-employed occupations in the provision of personal services (ex class 85 ISIC):

a. restaurants and premises for the retail sale of beverages (group 852 ISIC).

b. hotels and similar establishments, camping sites (group 853 ISIC).

Directive 68/368: temporary measures for self-employed occupations in the provision of personal services (ex class 85 ISIC):

a. restaurants and premises for the retail sale of beverages (group 852 ISIC).

b. hotels and similar establishments, camping sites (group 853 ISIC).

Directive 68/415: freedom of access for agricultural workers to various forms of aid.

Directive 70/522: self-employed persons in coal wholesaling and intermediate activities connected with coal (ex group 6112 ISIC).

Directive 70/523: transitional measures for self-employed activity in coal wholesaling and intermediate activities concerned with coal (ex group 6112 ISIC).

Directive 71/18: self-employed persons providing agricultural and horticultural services.

Social affairs

Freedom of movement of workers within the EEC

Regulation 1612/68/EEC, which is based on Articles 48 and 49 of the EEC Treaty, establishes the right of a national of a Member State to enter the territory of another Member State to seek employment or to take up employment previously arranged. It abolishes work permits; provides for equality with nationals of the receiving state in respect of access to employment and training, housing, ownership of property, wages and working conditions, taxation and social security, membership of trade unions' and representation on works committees; and gives the right of the immigrant worker to be joined by his family. It also provides for vacancy clearing within the Community and the undertaking of relevant studies on employment and unemployment, and establishes consultative and technical committees to assist with the achievement of free movement of labour. It is complemented by EEC secondary legislation on the issue of residence permits: by Directive 68/360, which deals with the abolition of restrictions on the movement and temporary residence of workers of Member States and their families within the Community; by Decision 68/359, which brings the French Overseas Departments within the scope of the regulations; and by Regulation 1251/70, which deals with the right of workers to remain in the territory of a Member State after having been employed there.

Social Security

By January 1, 1973 Regulation 1408/71 /EEC should be in force, together with an implementing regulation. These Regulations will deal with social security for workers and their families moving within the EEC. They will help to promote the free movement of labour by ensuring, among other things, that insurance periods completed in different countries of the Community are aggregated in order to establish and maintain rights to social security benefits, and that such benefits awarded in one country are paid in the other countries of the Community. Broadly the Regulation follows the pattern of reciprocity provided under current bilateral social security agreements between the United Kingdom and each of the other nine States of the enlarged Community, but reciprocity for unemployment benefit, medical treatment and family allowances will be greater in some respects. Decision 71/238/EEC deals with the application of Article 51 to the French overseas territories, calling up Regulation 1408/71/EEC.

The European Social Fund

Decision 71/66/EEC, based on Articles 123 to 128 of the EEC Treaty, sets up a reformed Social Fund, which will be financed from Central Community funds. Half of the allocated funds will be used to assist workers who have lost or cannot obtain employment as a result of Community economic policies, and the other half to raise social standards in the Community generally, and in particular to relieve structural unemployment. All assistance will be given by means of contributions to the cost of schemes (after they have been approved by the Commission) for vocational training, occupational guidance, disabled persons, industrial rehabilitation,

and resettlement after transfer to a new area. Regulations 2396/71, 2397/71, and 2398/71 outline the manner in which the Fund will operate. Decision 71/364/EEC deals with the application of Articles 123 to 128 of the Treaty of Rome, concerning the European Social Fund, to French overseas territories. (The Decision of August 25, 1960 and Decision 68/188/EEC have been overtaken by this new legislation.)

Consultative and advisory committees in the social field

The EEC has established a number of consultative committees in the social field, either on an industry basis with bipartite membership or on a subject basis with members representative of interested organisations and institutions. Appointments to the committees are made by the Council generally on a 'European' basis, eg from the European organisations representing employers' and workers' and other interests. The decisions establishing or altering such committees are

Decision 63/326 Agricultural Workers
Decision 64/19 EEC Agricultural Workers
Decision 68/252 Sea Fishing
Decision 70/254 Wage-earning Agricultural Workers
Decision 70/532 Standing Committee on Employment (This Committee has a wide membership from Governments, employers, workers organisations, and other interests.)

Vocational training

Decision 63/266 sets out 10 principles for carrying out a common policy of vocational training.

Decisions 63/688 and 68/189 deal with the Statue of the Consultative Committee for Vocational Training.

Safety in coalmines

ECSC Decisions of July 9, 1957 and March 11, 1965 set out the terms of reference and rules of procedure of the permanent body for safety in coalmines.

Public works contracts

The Communities have recently adopted three directives in the field of public works contracts with the aim ot creating a common system for placing public works contracts in Member States.

Directive 71/304/EEC: freedom to provide services in relation to public works contracts and the award of public works contracts through agencies and branches.

Directive 71/305/EEC: co-ordination of procedure for placing public works contracts.

Directive 71/306/EEC: setting up a consultative committee for public works contracts.

Taxation

Directives 67/227, 67/228, and 69/463/EEC provide for the adoption by the Community of a common system of value-added tax not later than January 1, 1972, and include broad guide-lines for the structure and methods of application of the system.

Directive 68/221/EEC deals with arrangements in those countries with a 'cascade' system of indirect taxation. (Italy is the only member with this system, and plans to replace it by a value-added tax by July 1972.)

Directive 69/169/EEC deals with the harmonisation of the provisions imposed by law, regulation, and administrative action for exemption for certain imports, in connection with international travel, of the levy of turnover tax and excise duty.

Directive 69/335/EEC deals with duties on the raising of capital. Under it a harmonised duty is to be imposed on contributions to a company's capital or assets, but no duty is to be imposed on the raising of loan capital.

Technical standards

The EEC directives in this list fall into two groups: those issued under Article 37, dealing with the removal of non-tariff barriers to trade; and those issued under Article 100, concerning the approximation of national laws to overcome technical barriers to trade. The Article 100 Directives dealing with Food standards are included in part 26 of the HMSO publication; a brief note is included here.

Removal of barriers to trade

Articles 30 to 34 of the Rome Treaty, amongst other things, prohibit the maintenance by Member States of any quantitative restrictions on trade between them, and, in order that this provision should not be evaded, extend the prohibition to measures that, if operated by Member States, would have the same effect as quantitative restrictions.

The five Directives under Article 33(7) identify in detail various practices ('non-tariff barriers') which, if applied by Member States, would have the same effect as quantitative restrictions on trade between them, by acting as an impediment to the free circulation of goods within the Community. They call upon Member States to abolish any such practices. They deal with:

Directive 64/486: import of potatoes into the Federal Republic of Germany
Directive 66/682: imposition of off-set requirements for goods in free circulation
Directives 66/683, 70/32 and 70/50: measures discriminating between domestic and imported products

Harmonisation of laws

Article 100 states that 'The Council shall, by a unanimous decision, on a proposal from the Commission, issue directives for the approximation of such provisions imposed by law, regulation and administrative action in Member States as directly affect the setting up or operation of the common market. The Directives so far issued may be divided into four groups:

Motor vehicles

Directive 70/156 requires Member States to give type approval, where manufacturers request and qualify for it, to motor vehicles and trailers conforming to harmonised construction standards. These standards are being laid down by further Directives.Those in this publication are:

Directive 70/157: permitted noise levels and exhaust systems
Directive 70/220: air pollution
Directive 70/221: fuel tanks and rear protective devices
Directive 70/222: registration plates
Directive 70/311: steering equipment
Directive 70/387: doors
Directive 70/388: audible warning devices
Directive 71/127: rear-view mirrors
Directive 71/320: brakes

Measuring instruments and metrological matters

Directive 71/316: common provisions on measuring instruments and methods of metrological control.
Directive 71/317: medium-precision weights (ie those in use for most commercial transactions)
Directive 71/318: gas meters
Directive 71/319: meters for liquids other than water
Directive 71/347: measurement of mass of stored cereals by volume
Directive 71/348: additional devices for meters for liquids

other than water
Directive 71/349: calibration of ships' tanks
Directive 71/354: units of measurement

Trade descriptions etc

Directives 67/548 and 69/81: labelling and packing of dangerous substances. (Application of these Directives has been successively postponed by Directives 70/189 and 71/144. They have not yet been implemented in Member States, and are under review.)

Directive 69/493/EEC: description of crystal glass
Directive 71/307: textile nomenclature and labelling

Food standards

Decision 69/414/EEC set up a Standing Committee consisting of representatives of Member States to study questions concerning foodstuffs.

Directive/EEC of October 23, 1962 and Directives 65/469, 67/653, 68/419, and 70/358: colouring matter for use in foodstuffs intended for human consumption.

Directives 64/54, 66/722, 67/427, 68/420, 70/359 and 71/160: the use of preservatives in foodstuffs intended for human consumption, and Directives 65/66 and 67/428 establish specific criteria of purity for such preservatives.

Directive 70/357: substances with an antioxydant effect used in foodstuffs intended for human consumption.

Transport

An article on Common Market transport policy was published in *Trade and Industry* on August 19, 1971, and re-published in the booklet 'Britain and the EEC'.

General

The Decision of September 15, 1958, amended by Decision 64/390, establishes a Transport Committee of senior officials and transport experts, and deals in general terms with the Committee's procedures.

The Decision of March 21, 1962 obliges Member States to notify the Commission and the other Member States of any legal or administrative provisions they intend to adopt in the field of road, rail or inland waterway transport, where these provisions might have an effect on progress towards achieving a common transport policy.

Decision 65/271 records the basic principles on taxation, on state aids to, and working conditions in inland transport accepted by the Member States as a basis for a common transport policy. Regulations and Directives are now in force on state aid (public service obligations, normalisation of rail way accounts, and any other forms of state aid) and working conditions of drivers (road haulage and passenger transport). The items not yet covered by Community legislation are abolition of double taxation, adoption of a standard basis for vehicle excise tax, avoidance of discrimination in taxation of carriage for hire and reward and of carriage for own account once a common system of value-added tax has been applied, common rules for applying value-added tax, and financial autonomy of railway undertakings.

Decision 66/161 introduces a procedure for making infrastructure investment projects in the fields of rail, road and inland waterways transport subject to communication to the Commission, exchange of information between Member States, and consultation. Projects concerned are those of Community interest, establishing new routes of communication or considerably increasing the capacity of existing routes. The object is to ensure the harmonious development of transport and trade between Member States or between the Community and third countries, or the development of one or more regions of the Community.

Regulation 543/69 deals with working conditions of goods and passenger road transport crews, including minimum age and qualifications for drivers, maximum driving periods, minimum rest periods, and a distance limitation on the daily driving period for a single driver of an articulated vehicle or vehicle trains. Decision 70/325 deals with the form of report to be used by Member States to enable the Commission to submit an overall annual report on regulation 543/69 to the Council. Regulation 1463/70 provides for the fitting of recording equipment (ie tachographs) from January 1, 1975* in all new vehicles and vehicles carrying dangerous goods registered in EEC countries, and from January 1, 1978 in other commercial vehicles registered before January 1, 1975. It does not apply to passenger vehicles operating regular services. The equipment must be of an approved type, and capable of recording journey times, distances and speeds.

Infrastructure costs

Decisions 64/389, 65/270, and 70/108 seek to establish a system of infrastructure charge related to infrastructure costs incurred for the benefit of road, rail and waterway carriers, as one of the steps needed to establish fair conditions of competition between different forms of transport. They impose obligations on Member States to make certain studies of transport infrastructure costs.

Regulations 1108/70, 2598/70 and 281/71 provide for the setting-up of a standard accounting system for expenditure on rail, road and inland waterway transport infrastructure in all Member States from January 1, 1971. All Member States are required to keep accounts showing expenditure (current and capital) on transport infrastructure in a standard form.

Goods transport

The Council Directive of July 23, 1962 requires Member States to take the necessary steps to liberalise for other Member States international carriage by certain types of road transport of goods for third parties, i.e. for hire and reward.

Directive 65/269/EEC requires Member States to ensure that permits required for the international carriage of goods by road through Member States are issued by the competent authority in a Member State in a form conforming to the specifications in the annex.

Directive 68/297 deals with the duty-free admission of fuel contained in the fuel tanks of commercial vehicles.

Directive 69/467 applies to the collection of statistics of international transport of goods by road, including transport between Member States and third countries. It requires Member States to draw up returns for each of 21 groups of goods in accordance with 57 transport regions in the Community.

Passenger transport

Regulation 117/66 defines three types of passenger transport service: regular, shuttle, and occasional services. It is only concerned with international, not domestic, services, and deals mainly with occasional services between States. It sets out common rules for the authorisation of such services. Regulation 1016/68 prescribes a standard form of authorisation.

Transport rates and conditions

Regulation 11 of June 27, 1960 imposes obligations on Governments and carriers aimed at ensuring that there is no discrimination in the rates and conditions of service offered by carriers on grounds of the origin or destination of goods other than coal or steel. (Coal and steel are covered by the ECSC Treaty.)

Competition

Regulation 141 of November 26, 1962 excluded the transport

* January 1, 1976 for the UK.

sector from the application of Regulation 17/62/EEC (see Competition above), which prohibited restrictive practices and abuse of monopoly positions in accordance with the provisions of Articles 85 and 86 of the Treaty of Rome.

Subsequently, Regulation 1017/68/EEC (see Competition above) was issued, applying the rules of competition to transport by rail, road and inland waterway. However, Regulation 141 is still in force for transport by sea and air.

Regulation 1191/69 aims to ensure fair conditions of competition by providing that various forms of public service obligation, eg requirements by public authorities that rail, road and waterway carriers maintain services, carry traffic, or grant concessionary fares, shall be removed or shall entitle the carriers to receive compensation from the authorities concerned. It puts the onus on the carriers to submit claims and to show that they involve non-commercial costs. It applies only to carriers operating on a national scale.

Regulation 1192/69/EEC seeks to create fair conditions of competition by ensuring that railways are relieved of or compensated for obligations or benefits imposed upon or granted to them of a kind which are not imposed on or granted to privately-owned road or waterway undertakings. At present the Regulation applies only to the main railway undertakings of the Member States, but it may be extended to other railway undertakings.

Regulation 1107/70 defines the kinds of aid, not already covered by Regulations 1191/69 and 1192/69, which are held to be compatible with Article 77 of the EEC Treaty, because they are required to co-ordinate transport or to discharge certain obligations inherent in the concept of public service.

Social problems

Decision 65/362 deals with the setting up of Consultative Committee on the social problems of road transport.

Decision 67/745 amended by Decision 70/326, deals with the setting up of a Consultative Committee on the social problems of inland navigation.

Decision 71/122 deals with the setting up of a Consultative Committee on the social problem of the railways.

European Coal and Steel Community

The Agreements of March 21, 1955, March 16, 1956 and March 23, 1959, supplemented by the revised standard transport nomenclature of February 16, 1967, deal with the application and publication of railway transport tariffs for coal and steel on international journeys wholly or partly within the Community.

The Agreements of July 28, 1956 and July 26, 1957 deal with international railway tariffs for coal and steel in transport through Switzerland and Austria respectively.

The Agreement of February 1, 1958 was directed at bringing the level of freight rates for the carriage of coal and steel within the territory of Member States into line with the freely negotiated rates for international carriage of coal and steel on the Rhine. It has never been applied.

Recommendation 1/61/ECSC requires Member States to implement the provisions of the Treaty of Paris concerning transport, in particular Articles 4(b) and 70, in such a way as to enable Member States to comply with other provisions of the Treaty concerning price policy, namely Article 60. Governments are required to ensure that rates and tariff provisions applied to the transport of coal and steel are published or brought to the knowledge of the Commission.

The Agreement of July 23, 1962 provides for certain minimum facilities for customs examination of trains carrying ECSC products at internal Community frontiers. This Agreement has now been largely superseded by Community transit procedures.

Britain and the EEC

Collected edition of *Trade and Industry* articles available free from DTI

In less than a year Britain expects to be a full member of the EEC. Already many firms are actively preparing to take full advantage of the new opportunities and to meet the new challenge which entry will bring. Many others, especially small and medium sized firms, are only now beginning to consider what membership will mean to them. Some perhaps—especially those not involved in exporting—may even feel that Brtain's entry will have little direct impact upon them. This is very far from the truth.

Membership will have important and far-reaching implications for the whole of British industry, not only in the export field but also in day-to-day operations in the United Kingdom market. It is extremely important, therefore, that all British firms should begin now to familiarise themselves with all those aspects of the EEC—institutions, legislation, trading practices, tariff changes—which will make up the Community environment in which they will be functioning from 1973 onwards.

For many businessmen, with little time to spare, the problem will be where to begin—how to select from a bewildering mass of publications the material that will give them the basic information they need. A good way to start would be to read the series of articles *Britain and the EEC* which has been appearing in *Trade and Industry* over the last six months. Eleven of these articles are now available in a collected edition and can be obtained free of charge from DTI's EEC/EFTA Information Unit.

The series includes background articles on the Treaty of Rome, the European Coal, Steel and Atomic Energy Communities, Community law and regional policy. Practical information, of direct interest to businessmen, is contained in articles dealing with transport, industrial and commercial policy and the free movement of labour. One particularly important article—*Fair Competition in the Community*—deals with Community policy on matters most likely to affect businessmen such as restrictive trade practices. monopolies and mergers. Another useful article provides a guide to the advice and information available from DTI.

The complete list of titles in the collected edition is as follows:

The Treaty of Rome: an outline of its principal provisions.
The European Coal, Steel and Atomic Energy Communities.
The scope and form of Community Law.
Industrial policy and the Community.
The EEC and the free movement of labour.
Common Market transport policy.
Technology and the Community.
Common commercial policy of the EEC.
Fair competition in the Community.
Regional policy and the Community: the Community's concern with regional problems.
Information and advice on the EEC available from the Department of Trade and Industry.

Further articles in the *Britain and the EEC* series continue to appear from time to time in *Trade and Industry* and, in addition to those in the collected edition, the following articles have now been published:

Selling to the Common Market: prepare now for Britain's entry.
Transitional arrangements for industrial tariffs on joining the EEC.
The EEC/EFTA Information Unit.
The secondary legislation of the European Communities.

Copies of the publication and of individual articles can be obtained free of charge from the EEC/EFTA Information Unit, DTI, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET. Tel: 01-222 7877 Ext. 3579 or 2479.

Gas Bill published

THE Gas Bill was published on Tuesday, January 18.

The main purpose of the Bill is to establish a new statutory framework for the gas industry. To this end the Bill transforms the Gas Council into the British Gas Corporation and dissolves the 12 Area Gas Boards whose assets and liabilities are to be transferred to the Corporation. The Corporation will be able to determine the management structure of the gas industry and to adapt it to future changes in circumstances. The Bill sets out the duties and powers of the Corporation and of the Secretary of State in relation to the Corporation.

A National Gas Consultative Council is established and Regional Gas Consultative Councils succeed the Gas Consultative Councils established under the Gas Act 1948.

The provisions of various Acts relating to gas passed from 1948 onwards are brought together in the Bill in a form appropriate to the new organisation. The Secretary of State's existing power to make regulations for the safety of the public is enlarged. The Secretary of State is empowered to contribute towards the cost to the gas industry of advancing expenditure in order to promote employment.

New Government factory for Plymouth

THE English Industrial Estates Corporation announce that work will shortly commence on the construction of a 20,000 sq. ft. advance factory on the Newnham Industrial Estate, Plymouth. A contract has been awarded to Ernest Ireland Ltd. of Bath who are to build the factory. The project architects are Alec French and Partners of Plymouth and the project quantity surveyors are Gleeds Ltd. also of Plymouth.

Work is expected to start mid-February and the factory should be ready for occupation by late summer. A unit of this size would normally be expected to employ about 80 people.

Further information can be obtained from Mr. F. Jennings, Estates Manager, English Industrial Estates Corporation, Pool House, Pool Street, Bodmin (Tel: Bodmin 3325), or any office of the Department of Trade and Industry.

Dangerous cargoes—new UK initiative

COUNTRIES whose coastlines are at risk when vessels carrying hazardous cargoes are lost, or might be lost, should be immediately alerted by the flag-state. This proposal, Mr. Anthony Grant, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Trade announced on January 18, is to be urgently placed before the Maritime Safety Committee of IMCO (Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organisation).

This follows on the international agreement recently reached in IMCO on standards for packaging and stowage of dangerous goods which are carried to some extent on most cargo ships. Already, as a result of an original British initiative, the specialist IMCO sub-committee dealing with the carriage of dangerous goods has been instructed to examine existing packaging and stowage requirements from the environmental aspect.

Norwegian Gold Medal for HM Coastguard

THE Gold Medal of the Norwegian Society for Sea Rescue has been awarded to HM Coastguard 'in recognition of its long and dedicated services to the work of saving life at sea'. In a letter to the Chief Inspector HM Coastguard, Lt.-Cdr. John Douglas, the Secretary General of the Society also sends congratulations on the 150th anniversary of HM Coastguard. 'As a humble token of our admiration for the outstanding work of HM Coastguard, will you please also accept our crest as the insignia of life membership of our Society.'

Rolls-Royce White Paper published

AN account of the events surrounding the Rolls-Royce financial crisis in 1971 has been published as a White Paper (*Cmnd. 4860 HMSO*). It contains up-to-date figures of the Government's financial commitment to the RB211 engine. Published as an annex to the White Paper is a summary of the report made by the IRC in December 1969.

Mr. Ghirescu, general director of Mecanoexport, Romania (left), being greeted at Heathrow Airport by Sir Rudy Sternberg, chairman of Dominions Export Co. Ltd. (centre), and Dr. G. Schumann, general director of Massey-Ferguson Ltd. An agreement was reached between Mecanoexport and Massey-Ferguson in association with Dominions Export to collaborate in the manufacture in Romania of industrial and construction machinery to be marketed throughout the world.

Air Transport Council to meet in London

THE eighth meeting of the Commonwealth Air Transport Council will be held in London at the Royal Commonwealth Society from August 29 to September 8, 1972. Delegates from Commonwealth countries are expected to exchange information and views on a wide range of aviation topics, including progress on Concorde and the development of new types of aircraft. Arrangements will be made for the delegation to visit the Farnborough Air show and aviation establishments in Britain. The Council was established in 1945 as a consultative body to discuss civil aviation matters of common interest to Commonwealth countries and to advise on such matters referred to it by Commonwealth Governments. The last full meeting of the Council was held in London in June, 1969.

The Electricity Bill 1972

THE Electricity bill 1972, published on January 20, seeks to extend the borrowing powers of the electricity industry in order to secure the continuing development and improvement of the industry. The bill increases the limits of the borrowing powers of the Electricity Council and Boards in England and Wales, (whose aggregate outstanding borrowings are at present limited to £4,400 million) and the two Scottish Electricity Boards (aggregate outstanding borrowings limited to £800 million). The amounts which the industries will need to borrow for the seven years from April 1, 1971, until March 31, 1978, are estimated at £6,462 million for the Electricity Council and Boards and £1,207 million for the Scottish Boards.

Mr. Ridley to visit Cumberland

MR. Nicholas Ridley, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry is to visit Cumberland on January 28, as one of several visits the Minister is making to different parts of the country to familiarise himself with the problems faced by industry in general, and small businesses in particular.

Mr. Ridley is visiting West Cumberland because of its remoteness and its many problems. He will first meet representatives of small firms and then go on to Smith Brothers at Whitehaven, where he will conclude his visit with a Press conference.

Finance for exports

BY a typographical error the ECGD advertisement on the back page of last week's issue gave the cost of medium-term export credit guaranteed by it as 6 per cent. The correct figure is 6½ per cent.

POINTS from PARLIAMENT

Supplementary questions and answers on the points in these pages are published in *Hansard*

Trade and industry

MONDAY, JANUARY 17

Metrication

Mr. John Davies, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, answered a Member who, stating that under the rules of the European Economic Community, various units of measure, such as horse-power, must disappear from the member States' laws in 1977 and in their place governments would have to introduce a harmonised range of international units, asked to what extent this would affect this country's various units of measurement Mr. Davies said, 'I am aware of the EEC directive on units of measurement, which was published in the pre-accession series of English texts of secondary legislation of the European communities on January 13 and placed in the Library. As to the effect of this directive, I would counsel the hon. Member to await the White paper on metrication.'

In reply to another question, Mr. Davies said, the estimate of the cost of metrication of £500 million did not emanate from the Government.

Asked about the publication date for the White Paper on metrication, Mr. Davies said he could not give a precise date but it would be published within a month.

Computer research and development

A question was asked on grants to be made to the British computer industry in the next year in respect of heavy research and development; what form these grants would take; and what proportion they would be of total expenditure. Mr. David Price, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Aerospace, replied that these matters featured in the far reaching recommendations of the Select Committee on Science and Technology in its report on the computer industry, which was now being considered. A scheme of government contracts to assist the development of new computer products and applications, was now under way.

Effects of EEC membership

A member asked when it was proposed to commence negotiations with the European Economic Community Commission regarding the areas of Great Britain to be designated as central areas for the purpose of regional development assistance. Sir John Eden, Minister for Industry, replied that no programme had been fixed, but it had been arranged with the Community that these matters would be settled in the first six months of our membership.

EEC/Israel preferential trade agreement

In reply to a Member who asked when the negotiations for the adoption of the European Economic Community/Israel preferential trade agreement to take account of the enlargement of the Community were expected to take place, Mr. Anthony Grant, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade, said 'Negotiations for the adaptation of the EEC/Israel Agreement are expected to take place during the first half of this year.'

Trade promotions in Denmark

Mr. Grant was asked what promotions sponsored by the Department of Trade and Industry would take place in Denmark in 1972 to seek to increase British trade with that country. He said that the DTI would give support to some 350 firms in the following events in Denmark in 1972:

Scandinavian Menswear Fair, February 17-19.
Scandinavian Fashion Fair, March 12-15.
Nordplast '72, April 11-16.
All-British Household Goods Exhibition, May 2-9.
Engineering Industries Seminar and Exhibition, May 2-5.
8th International Clinical Congress Exhibition, June 19-23.
Scandinavian Fashion Fair (Autumn), September.
British Marine Equipment Forum, October 16-18.
Electrinik '72, September 30-October 6.
Intertool '72, October 31-November 5.

In addition the Department was supporting a large number of retail outlets in Denmark in promoting British consumer goods.

AWRE, Aldermaston

Mr. Price answered questions on the size of the Aldermaston Research Station, the number of civil research projects and the number of military research projects carried out there. He answered that the Atomic Weapons Research Establishment at Aldermaston was established in 1950 on a disused airfield of approximately 880 acres. There had been no significant change in the size of the site since then.

Major civil projects at Aldermaston, Mr. Price said, included work for the authority's reactor programme; nuclear repayment work for the Science Research Council, the Central Electricity Generating Board and others; and non-nuclear work, mainly for Government Departments on repayment, on topics such as biomedical engineering and micro-circuit technology.

About 19 per cent of the work done at the Atomic Weapons Research Establishment at Aldermaston was civilian work and all the rest was military. The percentage was the same in 1968/69 and 1969/70.

Inflated electricity bills

Sir John Eden answered questions on the suicide of a woman in Coventry, who received a bill for electricity supplies, inflated by the electricity board to draw attention to her overdue account, To a suggestion that electricity boards be directed to cease such practices forthwith. Sir John Eden replied, 'I fully share the hon. Members' distress at the tragic death of Mrs. Hemingway. The East Midlands Board is investigating the case and will be submitting a report to me. Also the East Midlands Consultative Council has confirmed that, as provided for in the statutory procedures they are discussing with the board the problems arising from estimated accounts. It is open to them to make representations to the Electricity Council and to me. Given the statutory procedures applicable, I doubt whether a direction would be appropriate.'

Govan Shipbuilders Ltd.

The following statement was made by Mr. John Davies on Govan Shipbuilders Ltd., in answer to questions.

'Govan Shipbuilders Ltd. is at present a non-trading company. At this stage its issued share capital is nominal, consisting of two £1 ordinary shares, which are held by private interests. The company is in the process of preparing proposals to acquire and operate two and possibly three of the UCS yards and until these proposals have been received and considered it is not possible to say what investment will be required if it is to commence trading.

'The results of the consultancy studies of Govan, Linthouse and Scotstoun are expected to be available to me within the next week or two. At about the same time I hope to receive the advice of Govan Shipbuilders Ltd. on the prospects of creating a viable shipbuilding enterprise with particular reference to future orders, and agreements with the unions on working practices and wage rates.

'The board of Govan Shipbuilders announced on January 5 that it had appointed Lord Strathalmond as chairman in succession to Hugh Stenhouse who was so tragically killed on November 25. In my statement to the house on October 20, I referred to negotiations by the Minister for Industry with certain shipowners to enable them to confirm orders necessary to maintain work at the Govan and Linthouse yards while Govan Shipbuilders Ltd. is preparing its proposals.

'I am now able to report that negotiations have been completed with the Brazilian Government which will allow the Liquidator to continue work on an order for a dredger. I am publishing details in the Official Report.

'I welcome the visit of Mr. McGarvey and Mr. Service of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions to Houston last week where they had discussions with several American interests who are considering possible plans for the Clydebank Yard. For some months past the Liquidator and my department have been in touch with the most active of these American firms but they are not yet ready to come to any decision. They have let me know that they hope to come back for further discussions here in the next few weeks.

'I will continue to keep the House informed of developments.'

Details of financial commitments and liabilities undertaken in respect of an order for a Suction Dredger placed by the Brazilian Government with UCS Ltd.

1. In his statement of October 20 the Secretary of State referred to the provision of guarantees to shipowners and the liquidator.
2. Negotiations with the Brazilian Government and with the Liquidator of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders Ltd. on the guarantees needed to enable work to continue at Govan on a suction dredger ordered by the Brazilian Government from UCS have been concluded.
3. The vessel is expected to cost more to build than the liquidator or any successor company could expect to receive from the shipowner under the contract. The liquidator was prepared to continue work on the vessel if he were assured that most of the extra cost would not fall upon the UCS assets. The government has agreed therefore to contribute to the extra costs up to a maximum of £500,000.
4. The Government has also undertaken, if the dredger is not delivered by a certain date, to refund all payments under the contract made directly by the Brazilian Government after June 15, 1971 and those made by banks on their behalf. The maximum potential liability under this guarantee is estimated at £1.3 million.
5. A supplementary estimate will be presented in

(continued on next page)

POINTS FROM PARLIAMENT
continued

due course to provide for the additional expenditure.

Trade with Japan

Information was requested on the total values of Japanese imports into the United Kingdom from July 1971 to the latest convenient date, divided into raw materials, processed materials, part manufactured products and manufactured goods. Mr. Grant answered that figures for imports from Japan were published in Table II of the monthly Overseas Trade Statistics. In the period July to November 1971 total imports were £91 million of which food was £12 million, basic materials £3 million, semi-manufactures £28 million, and finished manufactures £48 million. A question on the value of Japanese imports of ball and roller bearings into the United Kingdom for the period April 1970 to March 1971 and from April 1971 to the latest available date, was answered by Sir John Eden, who said 'Figures are published in Table III of the monthly Overseas Trade Statistics. For the first period they totalled £2.5 million and for the period April 1971 to November 1971, £2.7 million.'

Conversion to natural gas

Mr. Nicholas Ridley, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry, was asked which areas had now been converted to natural gas; and what was the programme for converting the remainder. He said that all the area boards were now carrying out conversion but no board had yet completed the programme for its area. Five boards should complete their programmes in 1974/75 and the remainder by 1976/77.

Ship-repairing industry

Sir John Eden, asked about the prospects for the ship-repairing industry, said it was for individual firms within the industry to assess their own prospects, which would depend primarily on their efficiency and competitiveness.

Investment in ships

A Member who asked what representations had been received from the Chamber of Shipping about the adverse effect on investment in ships of the withdrawal of investment grants; and what reply had been sent, was told by Mr. Ridley, 'We have received a letter from the Chamber of Shipping about investment incentives and this is now being considered.'

EEC and the textile industry

A Member asked Mr. Davies if he was aware that Imperial Chemical Industries and Courtaulds had been asked to join a cartel of Common Market firms to produce man-made fibres which was prevented under the British Restrictive Trade Practices legislation; and whether he could give an assurance that, on entry into the European Economic Community, such legislation in Great Britain would be permitted under the rules of the EEC. Mr. Davies replied, 'The two companies have stated that no such approach has been made to them. The EEC rules of competition apply only to practices which affect trade between member states, and do not prevent member states from having their own national legislation on restrictive trade practices.'

The Secretary of State was also asked if he was aware that the EEC had decided that Great Britain would have to grant generalised tariff preferences to textiles from developing countries on entry into the EEC; to what extent in the alignment of the United Kingdom scheme, or that applied by the Community since July 1, 1971 technical problems were presented; how it was proposed to resolve these; and whether the decision would be taken without discussing this with the British textile industry. Mr. Grant replied, 'A single generalised scheme of preferences for the enlarged EEC will not come into effect until January 1, 1974. Nearer that time, discussions will be held both with the EEC and our own industry on the details of the arrangements applying to textiles.'

Textile imports

Mr. Grant, asked to make a statement about discussions with representatives from Hong Kong about the tariff and quota system for textiles, said: 'Talks with Hong Kong officials were held last week in order to examine in more detail the implications of the decision to retain quota controls on Hong Kong's trade in cotton textiles with the UK.'

Sir John Eden, was asked to what extent the Secretary of State when forming his decision to retain in 1972 the present quotas for cotton textile imports, took into account the needs of clothing manufacturers who could obtain neither the textiles they required nor the substitutes from United Kingdom manufacturers. He replied: 'The needs of clothing manufacturers, along with those of the cotton textiles industry generally, were fully taken into account in reaching the decision to retain quota controls.'

The coal industry

Sir John Eden was asked whether, in view of the latest figures of unemployment and short-time working in the coal industry, he would expedite the review of coal import policy. Sir John answered, 'The review is in hand and I expect to announce a decision shortly.'

Bankruptcies

Mr Ridley was asked to publish a table of figures giving the number of bankruptcies recorded in the London Bankruptcy Court for 1971 and how these figures compared with the previous year; how many Receiving Orders were made by this court for 1971 as compared with 1970 and how these compared with 1964; and similar details on a national basis. He said: 'I am publishing the available figures in the Official Report. The proportion of cases dealt with in the High Court in London has been increasing, and though the number of Receiving and Administration Orders made there was higher in 1971 than in 1970, in England and Wales as a whole it was lower.'

NUMBER OF RECEIVING AND ADMINISTRATION ORDERS MADE

	In the High Court	In England and Wales
1964	677	3,552
1970	1,100	4,907
1971 (prov)	1,430	4,635

Press and publicity work in the DTI

Mr. Davies was asked how many people in his department were engaged in Press and public relations; and what was the number on June 20, 1970. He said, 'the total number of staff on press and publicity work on December 1, 1971 was 125. The related numbers on July 1, 1970 were 70 in the Board of Trade and 90 in the Ministry of Technology, but only 54 of the latter were transferred to the Department of Trade and Industry.'

US job development tax credit

Mr. Grant was asked if a definitive reply had been received to representations to the United States Government regarding the proposed discriminatory tax credit to United States manufacturers for purchase of equipment of United States manufacture. He replied that no definitive reply was received but the discriminatory feature of the job development tax credit was removed when the US import surcharge was withdrawn on December 20, 1971.

Infofair/Infoforum

Mr. Davies was asked if the DTI was officially represented on the committee directing a conference called Infofair/Infoforum, sponsored by Brintex Conferences Ltd., and what proportion of the delegates fees of £24 per day was paid to his department for its services. Mr. Davies was also asked to state the nature of any request he had received to send a message to potential participants in the Conference and how many copies of his message were supplied by his department on departmental notepaper. Mr. Davies answered: 'This Conference follows an earlier one sponsored jointly by the then Ministry of Technology and the Thomson Organisation. I was represented at planning meetings: but this would not justify any division of the conference fees with us. The message to the Conference was requested and provided in the form of a letter, which was printed and distributed by the organisers without charge to public funds.'

A further question was asked:

'What fee or expenses are received for addresses given by departmental Ministers to conferences promoted by private profit-making bodies; and on what basis invitations are to such gatherings accepted? Mr. Davies replied: 'Ministers do not normally receive a fee when they speak in public about the work of the Department. Travelling and subsistence allowances for Ministers are identical with those for senior Civil Servants.

'It is for individual Ministers to decide whether or not to accept speaking engagements.'

Steel industry in Scotland

Mr. Davies was asked what proposals for capital investment in the steel industry in Scotland bad been put to him by the British Steel Corporation. He said: 'Of the £265 million (1971 survey prices) investment approved for 1972-73 about an eighth is in Scotland. Part is expenditure on projects such as Ravenscraig and Clydesdale already announced; the Corporation's intentions as regards possible other new projects within the general programme are for it to make public.'

Protection of Depositors Act

In reply to a Member who asked what credit finance companies had lately applied for banking status; which had been granted it and what criteria had been involved, Mr. Ridley said: 'I assume that the hon. Member is referring to treatment as a banking or discount company for the purposes of the Protection of Depositors Act 1963. Applications for this recognition are naturally treated in confidence. However, I can confirm that recognition has recently been granted to United Dominions Trust Ltd. Mercantile Credit Company Ltd., First National Finance Corporation Ltd. and Julian S. Hodge & Company Ltd. All applications are considered on their merits according to the established criteria.'

Joint stock companies

A request was made to Mr. Davies for a statement on the financial institutions which had given him advice on the methods to be adopted in disposing of assets held by Her Majesty's Government in joint stock companies. Mr. Davies replied: 'I have asked three merchant banks for advice in this connection—Rothschild, Schroder Wagg and Guinness Mahon. With permission, I will circulate details in the Official Report.' The following is the information:

(1) N. M. Rothschild & Sons (and Guiness, Mahon & Co., where Rothschild has been

faced with a possible conflict of interest) have been asked for advice about the most appropriate means of disposing of holdings by the former Industrial Reorganisation Corporation in joint stock companies;

(2) J. Henry Schroder, Wagg & Co. have been asked for advice on the best method of securing at the earliest practicable date the maximum contributions by private interests to the future financing of British Nuclear Fuels Ltd. (subject to the retention of majority shareholdings by the Government); and

(3) N. M. Rothschild & Sons have been asked for similar advice in connection with the future financing of the Radiochemical Centre Ltd.

Compensation for cancellation of holidays

A Member asked if the Secretary of State would seek to legislate for protection to be given to holidaymakers in respect of loss caused by the cancellation of holidays at short notice. Mr. Grant answered that clauses in contracts for the supply of services which restricted the seller's common law liability to provide compensation were already being studied by the Law Commissions and any legislation in this field must await their report.

'Pyramid selling'

Mr. Ridley told a Member who asked about making the practice known as pyramid selling a criminal offence, 'I am first considering the application of existing legislation to cases where this practice may have been abused.'

Pre-packaged biscuits

Answering a Member who asked if the Secretary of State would exercise his powers under the Weights and Measures Act 1963 so as to require-prepackaged biscuits to be sold in standardised prescribed quantities, Mr. Ridley said 'I am not convinced that it would be in the interests of consumers to exercise these powers in respect of biscuits, but I will keep the matter under review.'

Parliamentary questions on company law

Mr. Ridley told a Member who asked how many staff in his department had been wholly or partly employed in drafting answers to parliamentary questions on Company Law in the last three months, that some 43 staff in addition to a number of clerical, typing, record keeping and messengerial staff, had been partly employed in the preparation of advice in answering about 200 parliamentary questions referring to the Companies Acts and related legislation.

Monopolies Commission

Answering a question on the establishment of a committee of inquiry into the growth of monopoly in the servicing of British domestic appliances, Mr. Ridley said: 'I do not consider that a reference to the Monopolies Commission would be justified at present.'

Mr. Davies was asked if he would introduce legislation to instruct firms seeking to institute take-over bid measures to consult with the Government department concerned, the Monopolies Commission and the firm or firms with whom they were seeking to merge. He answered: 'I already consider whether a reference should be made to the Monopolies Commission of any merger proposals that meet the criteria in the existing legislation, and my officials consult the firms concerned as necessary. It would not be practicable either to extend this procedure to all merger proposals or to attempt to enforce compulsory consultation between firms in merger transactions.'

In answer to a Member who asked why he would not publish his reasons for his refusal to refer a proposed merger to the Monopolies Commission; and if he would now publish in the Official Report his reasons for refusing to refer the proposed merger between Glaxo and Beecham, Mr. Davies said, 'Decisions are taken after a careful assessment of all the evidence available to the Government, much of which is confidential. It would not be practicable, therefore, to give reasons in individual cases.'

Debt defaulters

A Member asked if the Secretary of State would seek additional powers to protect members of the public from having their names wrongfully published in lists of alleged debt defaulters, and from the threat of such publication. Mr. Ridley replied that it would not be right to consider additional powers in advance of receiving the Report of the Committee on Privacy, which was considering whether any changes were desirable in the whole law relating to the disclosure of the private affairs of individuals. The individual already had the protection provided by the general law on libel and by the provisions on unlawful harassment of debtors continued in the Administration of Justice Act 1970.

Trade with Rhodesia

Mr. Grant was asked if guidance was proposed as to the prospects for British exporters in the event of a settlement of the Rhodesian question involving the discontinuance of santions. 'We will certainly give guidance to British exporters when we can,' he replied.

Strike at Rolls-Royce, Bristol

Mr. Price told a Member that the total cost of the recent strike at the Rolls-Royce works at Bristol to public funds could not be calculated with precision. The best estimate which could be made was about £3 million.

Proposed Sizewell B nuclear power station

A Member asked Sir John Eden if the starting of work on the proposed Sizewell B nuclear power station would now be approved. He said: 'It is primarily for the CEGB to determine construction dates for power stations. They have announced that the Sizewell B order, which was deferred last year because of reduced demand forecasts, will be reviewed in the spring.'

Women serving on public boards

A Member listed the number of men and the number of women serving on various boards according to the List of Members of Public Boards of a Commercial Character as at January 1 last (Command Paper Number 4611) and asked what changes had taken place since; whether the Secretary of State intended that women should be given an equal opportunity to serve when new appointments were made; and what action was proposed.

Mr. Davies replied: 'I am aware of the number of men and women serving on the Public Boards for which I am responsible. The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for the Civil Service notified the Hon. Member on December 16 of the changes that had taken place since January 1, 1971, and the next issue of the White Paper on Public Boards shortly to be published will show the position as at January 1, 1972. The Government's policy in selecting people for public appointments is to choose the man or woman best qualified for the appointment, irrespective of any other consideration, and I shall continue to implement this policy in making appointments within my field of responsibility.'

Nationalised industries

Mr. Davies was asked what plans he had for encouraging publicly-owned industrial investment in Scotland; and if he would make a statement, in the light of the forward figures presented in the White Paper on Public Expenditure for 1972-73 and 1973-74. He answered: 'It is for the nationalised industries to prepare their own investment programmes but in considering these I naturally bear in mind wider considerations including the case for investment in Scotland.' In reply to questions about proposed legislation for promoting competition in the economy and whether this would cover the contracts procedures of nationalised industries, Mr. Ridley said, 'The new legislation is intended to extend the power to investigate and take action on abuses of a monopoly position to the

(continued on next page)

Just Published

Heydon on the Restraint of Trade Doctrine

1972. By J. D. Heydon, B.C.L., M.A., Fellow of Keble College, Oxford.

There have been many recent cases involving the restraint of trade doctrine and the law has been developing in many new directions; yet there has been no book on the subject for several years. This work will therefore be welcomed by legal practitioners and by advanced law students. It deals with such matters as the history and definition of the doctrine; its current extent and possible future extension, for example, to conveyances, leases, exemption clauses and easements; contracts in restraint of trade as 'illegal means' for the purpose of economic torts; and the legislative developments of the doctrine in the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth and the United States.

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commercial activities of the nationalised industries generally.'

Sir John Eden told a Member who asked if he would meet for discussions the chairmen of the boards of the nationalised industries in view of the need to retain employment in Scotland, that he had regular meetings with chairmen of those nationalised boards for which he was responsible at which such matters could be discussed.

Industrial development

Questions were answered on industrial development in Wales, Scotland, North-east England, the Sunderland area, Swindon, Consett and Stanley, Denbigh, Misshill, and Harelow, Stanley, Co. Durham.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 18

Whale products

Answering a request to ban the importation of all types of whale products, Mr. Grant said: 'No Sir. The most effective form of control is the control of hunting of whales exercised by the International Whaling Commisison whose work we fully support.'

Appliance retailing and contracting activities of gas industry

The following statement was made by Sir John Eden, in answer to a request. 'Historically, there has been little competition from the private sector in these activities, other than in central heating installation. The Government wish to encourage a flourishing private sector throughout the whole range of appliance retailing and contracting activities carried on by the industry. For this to take place on a sound basis, the process needs to be a gradual one avoiding the risk of disruption or dislocation or services to the public. This means that, where they do not already exist, the conditions need to be created in which a healthy private sector of the business will develop naturally.

'A first essential to the creation of such conditions is to ensure that gas revenues are not used to subsidise the gas industry's operations in the fields of retailing and contracting. My review, in which I have had the full co-operation of the Gas Council and Boards, has shown that the accounts for these activities are not clearly separated at present, with the result that their profitability is not apparent. I have therefore agreed with the Gas Council that the accounts for these activities will be re-cast to show clearly their costs, revenues and profitability. I expect the proposed British Gas Corporation to adopt the new form of accounting from the outset. It has also been agreed that these activities will be required to earn a proper commercial rate of return. The resulting development of a healthy private sector, buying and selling in fair competition with the gas industry, will I believe provide the best service for the public.

'The Gas Bill provides for a general power for the Government to direct the Corporation to discontinue activities and dispose of assets which are not essential to its primary business. This is a reserve power and its inclusion in the Bill does not indicate any present intention of making use of it.'

Canadian potato powder

Mr. Grant told a Member who asked for a further statement about the position with regard to complaints of dumping Canadian potato powder, that the Department had completed their investigation in Canada into the alleged dumping and expected to be able to announce their findings shortly.

North Sea oil

A Member asked: 'What quantity of oil is expected to be delivered for sale from North Sea drillings in each of the next five years?' Mr. Ridley replied that production of oil from the UK sector of the North Sea was unlikely to start until late 1974. It was not unreasonable to suppose that production might reach 25 million tons per year five years from now.

Spark ignition engine

Mr. Price was asked what steps were being taken to encourage the development of the hybrid cycle or stratified charge spark ignition engine for motor vehicles in view of the low fuel consumption and pollution levels which these were likely to achieve. 'Discussions on this subject are already in progress between the Department and the industrial interests concerned,' Mr. Price said.

Joint Committee on Outbursts of Coal and Firedamp

Mr. Ridley was asked whether a date had been fixed for the proposed full meeting of the enlarged Joint Committee on Outbursts of Coal and Firedamp to discuss the recommendations contained in the inspector's report into the Cynheidre Colliery accident. He said 'The enlarged Joint Committee on Outbursts of Coal and Firedamp met on January 12, 1972 and agreed upon the implementation of a number of the recommendations in the inspector's report. A sub-committee under the Chairmanship of the Senior District Inspector is considering technical aspects of certain recommendations and supervising trials at the Colliery. The sub-committee is to report back to the main committee at its next meeting, provisionally arranged for May 3, 1972.'

Jute supplies

Mr. Davies was asked to make a statement about the availability of raw jute supplies for the textile industry on Tayside. He said: 'My Department has been and will remain in the closest contact with the problem. A delegation from the Association of Jute Spinners and Manufacturers is visiting the Sub-continent and has succeeded in buying jute in India, hitherto not a supplier. As a result of this endeavour, and others by individual Dundee firms, the supply position should materially improve: short-time working has now been substantially reduced. However, anxiety must remain until the normal supply pattern is re-established, and this is being energetically pursued on the spot by representatives of both the industry and Her Majesty's Government.'

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19

European Coal and Steel Community

Mr. Ridley was asked what discussions the Secretary of State had with the European Coal and Steel Community on the future shape, size, development and production of the British Steel Corporation. He answered 'none: except when the community made it clear during the course of the negotiations that they had no intention of calling into question the size or status of the British Steel Corporation.'

Venezuelan oil

Questioned about the total quantity and value of oil imported from Venezuela in 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970 and 1971, Mr. Grant said that, information for 1976 to 1970 was published in table 122 of the *Digest of Energy Statistics* 1971 and for January to November 1971, the latest period available, under SITC(R) numbers 331.01 and 331.02 in table III of the November issue of the *Overseas Trade Statistics*.

Argentine meat

In answer to a question on the total amount of meat imported from Argentina since 1967, including the latest figures for 1971, Mr. Grant said that, information was published under SITC(R) Division 01 for 1967 to 1969 in Volume II and for 1970 in Volume I of the *Annual Statement of Trade* for those years, and for January to November 1971 in Table II of the November issue of the *Overseas Trade Statistics*.

Advance factories

A Member who asked what progress had been made in allocating advance factories in Sunderland, was told by Mr. Grant that seven Government advance factories, including one terraced version, had been built since 1962. Five factories had been allocated (two provisionally) together with one terrace unit.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 20

Estate agents' code

Asked what representations have been made to initiate legislation for the registration of estate agents and to lay down a code of conduct; what plans he has; and if he will make a statement. Mr. Ridley said: 'Some such representations have been made to me; I have at present no plans to initiate legislation in this matter.'

Artefacts of value

Receivers of Wreck make every effort to ensure that artefacts of value and historic importance are carefully preserved whilst in their legal custody, usually by seeking the assistance of museums, Mr. Grant told a Member. They are authorised to incur expenditure on conservation provided that this expenditure can be recouped from the proceeds of sale or the owner. In other cases it is for museums to decide whether conservation can be undertaken from their existing resources.

Coal industry select committee

To a Member who asked if he will move for a select committee to examine the coal industry, Mr. Ridley replied: 'No; there already is one. The Select Committee on Nationalised Industries decide their own programme. They last investigated the coal industry in the 1968/69 Session.'

Business names

A Member who asked the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, whether he is satisfied with existing legislation in regard to the registration of business names, in particular having regard to a partnership, of which details have been sent to him, was told by Mr. Ridley that the Registration of Business Names Act 1916 is at present under consideration. 'I will reply soon to the hon. Member's letter about the confusion between Office Overload Ltd. and Office Overload Service Bureau, 27 Mawdsley Street, Bolton. However, it is not possible for the Registrar of Companies to search the register of business names before deciding whether the name of a proposed company is acceptable.'

CEGB capital programme

Asked if he would publish the three-year capital investment programme of the Central Electricity Generating Board, Mr. Ridley said that the CEGB indicates future plans in broad terms in its Annual Report. Estimates for capital expenditure by the CEGB up to 1975-6 are

included in the figures shown for the Electricity Council and Boards in Table 2.8 of Cmnd. 4829 (as shown below); it is not customary to publish forecasts for individual Boards.

Estimates in Cmnd. 4829	1972-3	1973-4	1974-5	£ million 1975-6
Electricity Council and Boards	422	415	416	490
of which CEGB estimates	270	253	250	322

These figures do not however reflect the consequences of the advanced ordering of Ince B at the request of the Government as announced by the Chancellor on November 23, 1971.

NW slum factories

To a questioner who asked if he has yet studied the report by the North-West Industrial Development Association and PA Management Consultants on slum factories in the North-West, a copy of which is in his possession, Mr. Grant said: 'The report reached me yesterday and I look forward to studying it.'

Christiania Spigerwerk

Sir John Eden replied to a Member who asked for a statement on the refusal to allow Christiania Spigerwerk to build a steel mill at Chesterfield; and whether it is the policy of the Government to encourage overseas companies, including the Norwegian firm, to locate plants elsewhere, and in what locations. Sir John said: 'The Government encourages both British and overseas companies to put new projects, where possible, in the development areas. Christiania Spigerwerk are at present considering development area locations for their proposed steel-mill.'

FRIDAY, JANUARY 22

Textile import quotas

Making a statement with regard to future permanent arrangements concerning quotas imposed on textile imports into the United Kingdom, Mr. Ridley said: 'We expect discussions with the EEC and with our trade partners generally about world trade arrangements in textiles in anticipation of the review of the GATT Long Term Arrangement on Cotton Textiles due to be held before September 1973.'

Synthetic natural gas

A Member asked what study has been made of the work being undertaken for the United States Department of the Interior by Bituminous Coal Research Incorporated on developing a commercial process for converting coal to synthetic natural gas, and what steps are being taken to promote such research in Great Britain. Mr. Ridley replied: 'Scientists of the National Coal Board, the Gas Council, and my Department are making a joint study of a number of routes by which substitute natural gas can be manufactured from coal. The process being developed by Bituminous Coal Research Incorporated is included in the exercise. A study of this nature is a necessary precursor to any future research in this field which might be undertaken in this country, and a decision to initiate any such programme would be a matter for the nationalised industries concerned.'

Aviation and shipping

MONDAY, JANUARY 17

Concorde

Asked to make a further statement on Concorde, Mr. Davies said: 'The first pre-production aircraft flew from Filton on December 14. I flew in the prototype on December 10. As hon. Members know H R H Duke of Edinburgh made a flight on January 12. The Government is giving the project its full backing and support and my right hon. Friend will be meeting our French colleague within the next two months to review progress.'

Mr. Davies was also asked if he would take steps to involve the British Export Board in the marketing of Concorde, and replied that the full range of export services provided by the Department of Trade and Industry, and now under the overall direction of the British Export Board, were already available to the manufacturers of Concorde, with whom officials were in close touch.

Other questions concerned the amount of public money to be spent on the manufacture, sale and further development of Concorde. Mr. Davies said: 'We intend to finance the manufacture of Concorde by interest-bearing loans. The amount of loans required will depend on the number of aircraft sold, and the terms of payment agreed with airlines.' Mr. Davies also said that the last Anglo-French estimate of development costs was £885 million at December 1970 prices. Of this the UK share was £440 million of which £320 million had been spent up to December 31, 1971, leaving £120 million outstanding. This estimate was currently being reviewed.

Asked if the EEC rules would permit him to sell Concorde to the British Overseas Airways Corporation below cost price or to subsidise BOAC to enable them to purchase and to run it, Mr. Davies said: 'I understand the Community has no rules relating to these matters.' In answer to further questions he confirmed that the basis of the pricing formula of £13 million for Concorde included a margin of profit and also included any return to the Government for the sums expended on the project. In reply to questions on the price to be paid by BOAC for Concorde, Mr. Davies said that this would depend on their negotiations with the manufacturers. 'The pricing formula agreed by M. Chamant and my right hon. Friend, is intended to recover the full costs of production and normal commercial margins,' he added. The Minister for Aerospace expected to meet M. Chamant some time within the next two months. Airline contracts would be one of the subjects discussed.

Further questions concerned the number of countries prepared to allow Concorde to fly overland in their airspace, and the measurement of the noise of Concorde. Mr. Davies said that the right of overflight of other countries by British airlines was conveyed by international agreements which did not require specific permission for any particular category of aircraft. These rights were, however, subject to the law of the State concerned and it was recognised that some States may control supersonic overflights. On noise, Mr. Davies said: 'On the basis of extrapolations from measurements on the production aircraft, the manufacturers expect Concorde's noise on entry into service to be comparable with that of the Boeing 707s and DC8s which meet the noise requirements at Heathrow.'

Bans on supersonic flights

'So far as I am aware, no State has enacted legislation to ban overflight of its territory by supersonic transport aircraft,' said Mr. Davies in reply to questions. 'Some few have, however, indicated an intention to do so as regards flights by such aircraft at supersonic speeds.'

US space shuttle project

Mr. Price told a Member inquiring about DTI studies of possible British participation in the United States of America space shuttle project, that preliminary economic studies had been carried out based on the limited information so far available. The Department had assisted in the funding of studies of the project definition of the shuttle programme by individual British firms in collaboration with individual American firms, who themselves had study contracts from the National Aeronautical and Space Administration. 'We are also participating in studies undertaken by the European Space Conference,' he said.

Staff of DTI Aerospace Divisions

Mr. Davies was asked how many persons were at present on loan or secondment from industry or commerce to the Aviation Supply section of his department; what was the total annual cost to the Exchequer for their services; and what extra sum was being paid to them by industry and commerce in order to meet their previous salary levels. He said there were none attached directly to the Aerospace Divisions but three of the eight persons on loan or secondment from industry or commerce to the department were available to advise any Division.

Cosmic radiation hazards

Mr. Price was asked if the question of cosmic radiation hazards in supersonic flying with especial reference to female passengers and stewardesses of child-bearing age and the views of the International Commission on Radiological Protection, and what advice was being rendered to possible purchasers of Concorde. Mr. Price answered: 'The effects of cosmic radiation have been very thoroughly examined in the light of current scientific and medical opinion. The operating procedures followed by the aircraft will ensure that passengers and crew will not be exposed to radiation in excess of the levels recommended by the ICRP.'

Police dogs at London Airport

Mr. Grant told a Member asking about the inquiry held into the use of airport police dogs during an industrial dispute at London Airport, that the British Airports Authority had invited Mr. P. J. Matthews, the Chief Constable of Surrey, to carry out this inquiry.

Medical facilities at projected Foulness Airport

In answer to a question on the estimated cost of providing full emergency medical facilities for the projected Foulness Airport, to the equivalent standard of those recommended for Heathrow Airport in the Report of the Working Party (CAP 356), and adequate to deal with the accident rate predicted in the Roskill Report, Mr. Grant said: 'This is a matter for the British Airports Authority. I understand that no estimate has yet been made, or indeed can be made, until much nearer the date of the opening of the airport.'

Northolt Airport

Questions were asked about discussions between the Government and BEA on the future use of Northolt as another BEA airport, and to what extent air traffic control problems would result if this was allowed. Mr. Grant said there had been no such discussions concerning the use of Northolt by existing types of public transport aircraft. There would be an interaction with Heathrow traffic. BEA were participating in current studies on a range of possible future aircraft and modes of operation from various possible airports, but he could not anticipate the outcome of these studies.

In answer to a further request for an assurance that no airlines would be permitted to use Northolt Airport as an addition to Heathrow Airport, Mr. Grant said: 'Northolt is a military airfield and there are no plans to allow its use for public transport air services.'

(continued on next page)

POINTS FROM PARLIAMENT
continued

Manning of ships

A Member asked if the Secretary of State would 'seek powers to ensure that in regard to the manning of foreign-going and home trade ships regulations should not hinder shipowners from taking full advantage of present and prospective technological developments in manning new ships; should make adequate provision for frequent revision in consultation with the industry to meet changing circumstances; and should permit unannounced inspection checks on a random basis with heavy penalties for infringement.' Mr. Grant answered: 'No. Powers have already been taken in the Merchant Shipping Act 1970 to make regulations controlling the manning of ships. Shipowners and other organisations concerned will be consulted fully before these regulations are made.'

TUESDAY, JANUARY 18

Concorde

'The airlines, in consultation with the manufacturers, are considering the possibilities of sharing Concorde maintenance.' said Mr. Davies in reply to a question.

Mr. Davies told a Member that tentative air traffic routes had been developed internationally for Concorde operations over the North Atlantic and cover, in particular, the approaches to Europe. An ICAO North Atlantic Regional Meeting was planned to take place about one year before Concorde entered commercial service with the object of finalising these arrangements.

Answering questions on BOAC options for Concorde, Mr. Davies said: 'My department is in touch with BOAC. Negotiations for the purchase of the aircraft are for the airlines to conduct with the manufacturers.' The borrowing limits of the Airways Board, Mr. Davies said, were set out in Section 46 of the Civil Aviation Act 1971. No change was presently envisaged. The Act empowered him to issue to the Board fresh public dividend capital within the limits in Section 46. No decision to do so had been made.

RB211

Mr. Davies, answering a question whether the review of development costs of the RB211 announced on July 26, 1971 by the Minister for Aerospace had been completed; and when he proposed to publish the White Paper, said: 'The review has now been completed and the results will be given in the White Paper which I hope to publish in the next day or so.'

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19

Pollution Prevention Convention

A Member asked which countries have signed the amendments to the Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil, 1969; which signatories have ratified the agreement to date; and how many ratifications are required before the amendments can come into force. Mr. Grant said that the 1969 amendments to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil, 1954, as amended in 1962, were adopted by the Assembly of the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organisation in accordance with Article XVI(2) of the Convention. 'They will come into force 12 months after they have been accepted by 29 of the Contracting Governments. So far they have been accepted by Iceland, the Malagasy Republic, Denmark, Japan, United Kingdom, Norway and the USSR.'

College of Air Training

Mr. Grant was asked what grants had been paid over the last 12 years to the College of Air Training, Hamble; for what purpose such grants had been made; and for how long it was proposed to continue them. He replied that the College was set up under the joint sponsorship of the then Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation, BOAC and BEA to provide advanced education and training for intending pilots.

The following sums had been contributed to it by the Government.

1960/61	£85,188
1961/62	£118,938
1962/63	£52,249
1963/64	£48,875
1964/65	£109,375
1965/66	£118,500
1966/67	£152,160
1967/68	£199,293
1968/69	£211,065
1969/70	£145,388
1970/71	£145,297
1971/72	£75,000 to date

These contributions were originally related to the number of students undergoing training at the College. The basis of the grant was, however, changed in 1970 and after existing commitments have been met it will run at £100,000 per annum until 1973 when it will be reviewed.

Oil reports

The Department of Trade and Industry recorded 275 reports of oil at sea or on beaches during 1971, compared with 337 such reports during 1970, Mr. Grant said in answer to a question.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 20

Air boards appointments

'I have made six appointments to the Civil Aviation Authority and 10 appointments to the British Airways Board all of whom are men. I have made no recent appointments to the Air Registration Board,' Mr. Davies told a questioner.

Treasure ship

A Member asked Mr. Grant what steps his department is taking to ensure that the latest underwater find of an historic treasure ship, the Dutch East Indiaman, *Hollandia*, does not become the scene of disorder and unlawful acts, as happened in the case of other recently discovered historic wrecks, and particularly in the case of the yacht, *Mary*, where gunshots were fired over the site.

Mr. Grant said that the statutory powers conferred on the Department and Receivers of Wreck under Part IX of the Merchant Shipping Act 1894 do not include power to intervene in private disputes or to prevent disorder in the case of long-abandoned vessels lying *in situ* on the seabed. In appropriate cases however a salvor may obtain protection from the courts against interference by others with salvage operations on which he is engaged. 'Assaults or other violent acts in territorial waters may constitute offences under the ordinary criminal law and be the subject of prosecution, and I understand that this has been done in the case of the wreck believed to be that of the *Hollandia*'.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 21

M45H engine project

Reporting on arrangements made to secure the continuation of the M45H engine project, Mr. Frederick Corfield, Minister for Aerospace, said that development of the engine for the VFW/Fokker VFW 614 aircraft was begun in 1966 by Bristol Siddeley Engines Ltd., later Rolls-Royce Ltd., in collaboration with SNECMA. The Federal German Government had undertaken to bear one half of the development costs then foreseen, the remainder being borne by the engine companies. 'Since the appointment of the Receiver, discussions have been taking place between the parties concerned with a view to arranging mutually satisfactory terms for the continuation of Rolls-Royce Ltd.'s part in the project by Rolls-Royce (1971) Ltd. in the light of the substantial cost increases that have arisen since the project was begun. I am glad to report that the Federal German Government have agreed to extend their contribution to cover one half of the development costs now foreseen. There are a number of points still to be resolved between the firms; but provided that satisfactory contractual arrangements can be concluded HMG will in turn provide up to £11 million launching aid to Rolls-Royce (1971) Ltd. to enable the company, in collaboration with SNECMA, to complete the development and undertake production of the engine. The necessary provision in estimates will be made in due course.'

Conference code

Mr. Grant answered a question about the action taken on the recommendations in paragraph 1442 of the Report of the Rochdale Committee that the Government should encourage the rapid adoption of a code of conduct by shipping conferences. He said: 'At the beginning of last year we and 10 other Governments of European maritime countries and the Government of Japan jointly asked our shipowners to prepare a Code of Conference Practice in consultation with our shippers. The resultant code has since been accepted by these 12 Governments and also by the Government of Spain. As I told the House on December 9, 1971, we have asked our shipowners to work for the adoption of this Code in conferences serving our import and export trades and the other 12 Governments have done the same. We hope that a Code of this kind may ultimately gain world-wide acceptance.'

EEC and shipbuilders

The Secretary of State for Trade and Industry was asked if he will set out in the Official Report details of the new European Economic Community directive concerning assistance to shipbuilders in the European Economic Community and the steps that have been and are being taken to harmonise aid in the interests of fair competition within the industry; and what is the policy of Her Majesty's Government in relation to these matters. Sir John Eden replied: 'As is well known, the Government's general policy is to support efforts to reach international agreement of proposals for dealing with factors distorting competition in the shipbuilding market. The Community have under consideration a new draft directive on shipbuilding aids on which we are being consulted. In brief, under this draft directive Community countries would be asked to continue to adhere to the OECD Export Credit Understanding for Ships; to limit aids directly affecting shipbuilding costs to specified proportions of the contract price; and to refrain from instituting any measures stipulating that shipbuilding or manufacture of products incorporated in ships must be effected within their national territory.'

RB211 prospects

The production model of the RB211 engine is undergoing certification testing, Mr. Corfield reported. 'Lockheed have orders or letters of intent for 149 Tristars with RB211 engines. They and Rolls-Royce (1971) Ltd. are actively seeking further orders.'

Government surplus sales

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

February 2, 1972 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Auctioner's Premises

Auctioneers: Woolland, Son & Manico (Dept. L), Kinterbury House, St. Andrew's Cross, Plymouth. (Tel: 0752-69292)

Carpets; miscellaneous clothing and textiles; kitchen and glassware; ground sheets; tentage; wooden and metal furniture; large quantity of lamps and bulbs; jerricans; photographic equipment; pocket and other watches; microscopes; binoculars; telescopes; barographs; lifting jacks; MT and electrical spares; drawing instruments; charging and generating sets; aircraft tyres; padlocks; water tanks; scrap metals and paint; and many items of other general stores.

February 8-10, 1972 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Lido Hall, Worthy Lane, Winchester

Auctioneers: Austin & Wyatt (Dept. L), 79 High Street, Fareham, Hants. (Tel: 03292 4211)

Aluminium; miscellaneous clothing and textiles; crockery and glassware; tentage; charging sets; binoculars; MT and electrical spares; electrical motors; petrol engines; tyres; concrete mixers; fork lift trucks; machine tools including lathes; hydraulic press; bench drilling machines, etc.; a large quantity of diesel engines, and many items of other general stores.

February 16, 1972 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: The County Hall, Carlisle

Auctioneers: Harrison & Hetherington Ltd., Botchergate, Carlisle, CA1 1SE. (Tel: 0228 26292)

70 Vehicles including Morris Ambulances; Morris Mini Minor and Minor 1000 Saloons; 3.4 Jaguar; Morris Mini Vans; Commer Mini Buses; Leyland Cargo Trucks; Fordson Tractors; Coventry Climax Pumps, etc.; Machine and Hand Tools including Folding, Shearing, Bending, Grinding and Swaging Machines; Presses; Sanders; Lathe Tools; Electric Drills; Torque Wrenches; Soldering Irons; Files; Screwdrivers; Stocks; Taps; Dies, etc.; Electrical and Electronic equipment including Receivers; Amplifiers; Generators; Compressors; Transformers; Power Units; Control Units; Oscilloscopes; Modulators; Machmeters; RF and IF Units; Scanning Units; Fans; Switches; Capacitors; Junction Boxes; Electronic Valves; Batteries and Accumulators; Stop and Pocket Watches; Bonoculars; Cameras; Gyro Units; Micrometers; Various Aircraft Instruments, etc.; other Sundries including Photographic Equipment; Service Clothing; Shoes; Webbing Equipment; Tables and Chairs; Household Goods; Aircraft Film; Bromide Paper; Water Hose; Kit Bags; PVC Plastic Sheets; Metal Containers; Wooden Boxes; Paints, etc.

Catalogues of the above sales are obtainable from the relevant auctioneers about two weeks prior to and up to the date of the sale, price 10p (Postal Order only).

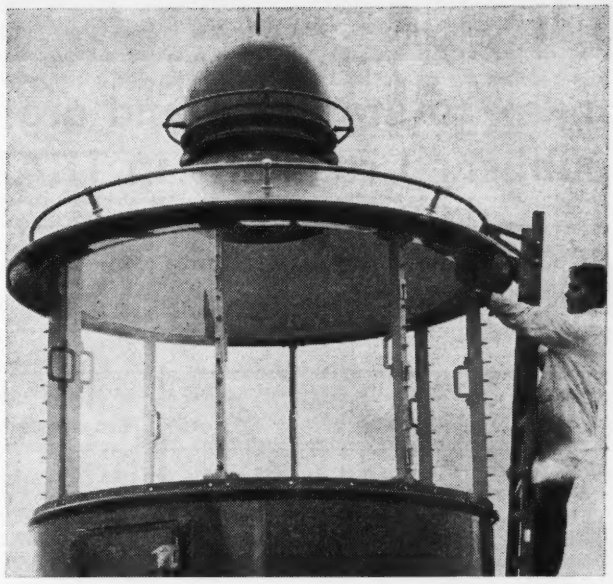
Sales by Tender Machine Tools

Bar autos; horizontal and vertical borers; pedestal and radial drills; plain, surface and tool and cutter grinders; capstan, turret and centre lathes; profile, vertical, universal and horizontal millers; presses; sawing machines, etc.
Location: Ordnance Storage and Disposal Depot, Branston, Staffs.
Tender must be returned by 10 a.m. February 16, 1972.

Pillar, bench and radial drills; internal, surface, universal and tool and cutter grinders; turret and centre lathes; press; engravers; sawing, shaping, slotting sheet metalworking and woodworking machines, etc.
Location: Exeter, Devon.
Tender must be returned by 10 a.m. February 29, 1972.

Press

Taylor and Challen 2,000 tons capacity 8 inch stroke vertical blanking press, weighing approximately 130 tons.
Location: Royal Ordnance Factory, Birtley, Co. Durham.
Tender must be returned by 10 a.m. February 23, 1972.



Fitting the glazing panels into a Do-it-yourself kit GRP lighthouse lantern produced by Stone-Platt Crawley Ltd, for world markets. Half the weight of traditional lanterns, it will house lighting systems of 10 million candelas visible from as far away as 35 miles. The use of a lightweight GRP lantern results in major savings in tower construction costs, cheaper transport and erection and reduced maintenance. No component weighs more than 375 lb.

Permission to view on presentation of tender forms only, obtainable from:
Directorate of Sales Supply 6a(iv),
First Avenue House,
High Holborn,
London WC1V 6HE.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

SHIP FOR SALE

Offers are invited for the purchase of the undermentioned Royal Fleet Auxiliary vessel 'as lying' at HM Dockyard, Devonport.
'WAVE BARON' Steel, built 1946. G.R.T. 8016. N.R.T. 4223. Length (B.P.) 465ft 0 in. Breadth (mld) 64ft 0in. Depth (mld) 35ft 6in. Light Displacement 4989 tons. Engine: Single screw, steam turbine, double reduction gearing by Metropolitan Vickers Ltd. SHP 6800.

Copies of form of purchase agreement, further particulars, plan and authority to inspect can be obtained from the Department of Trade and Industry, Room 42, Parliament Square House, 34/36 Parliament Street, London SW1. Tel: 01-222 7060 ext: 26.

Offers should be addressed to the Department of Trade and Industry, Room 43, at the above address, in envelopes clearly marked 'Offer to purchase "WAVE BARON"' and must be received not later than *noon* on February 28, 1972.

The above information is given for guidance only and any prospective purchaser must satisfy himself regarding actual details of the vessel and her present condition.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

February 1, 1972

Location: Department of the Environment Supplies Division Stores, India Pavilion, Exhibition Grounds, Wembley, Middlesex. (Tel. 01-902 4482)

Auctioneers: Messrs. Fuller Horsey, Sons and Cassell, 52 Bow Lane, London, EC4M 9ET (Tel. 01-248 7954).

Office and miscellaneous furniture, engineering, electrical, canteen, domestic and other equipment, etc.
Catalogues: price 5p direct from auctioneer.
View days: day preceding and morning of sale.

STATISTICS

Index to statistics and organisational information published regularly in TRADE and INDUSTRY

A = annually; M = monthly; Q = quarterly; 6M = every six months.

All dates before October 21, 1970, refer to articles in the *Board of Trade Journal.*

Title	Last published
Air transport:	
Aircraft noise at Heathrow and Gatwick airports (Q)	Dec. 2, 1971
Air miss reports (A)	April 1, 1970
Mileage and traffic (A)	April 29, 1970
Trade by air (6M)	Oct. 21, 1971
Balance of payments:	
Civil aviation (Q)	Oct. 28, 1970
Trends in invisible transactions (Q)	Dec. 16, 1971
UK balance of payments (Q)	Dec. 16, 1971
Bankruptcy orders (Q)	Jan. 13, 1972
Business names registered (A)	Jan. 27, 1971
Capital expenditure:	
Distributive and service trades (A)	April 28, 1971
Industry's capital expenditure (Q)	Jan. 13, 1972
Catering trades turnover (M)	Jan. 20, 1972
Chemicals industry (Q)	Nov. 25, 1971
Companies:	
Acquisitions and mergers (Q)	Nov. 18, 1971
New companies registered:	
Gt. Britain (M)	This week
N. Ireland (M)	Jan. 6, 1972
Computers:	
UK computer market (Q)	Jan. 20, 1972
Construction work overseas (A)	Oct. 7, 1971
Credit:	
Instalment credit business (M)	Jan. 13, 1972
International trade credit (A)	April 14, 1971
ECGD business (Q)	Dec. 16, 1971
Electronics capital equipment deliveries, research and development (Q)	Nov. 4, 1971
Engineering and electrical goods:	
Deliveries and orders (M)	This week
Film industry:	
British Film Fund Agency returns (M)	Jan. 6, 1972
Cinema admissions and takings (M)	Dec. 9, 1971
Overseas payments and earnings (A)	Aug. 5, 1971
Registration of films (A)	Feb. 24, 1971
Trends in film going (A)	Aug. 19, 1971
Food:	
Consumption levels (6M)	July 15, 1971
Household consumption (Q)	Dec. 30, 1971
Footwear industry production, orders and deliveries (M)	Jan. 6, 1972
Foreign trade:	
EFTA trade (Q)	Dec. 2, 1971
Industrial countries trade and production (Q)	Nov. 11, 1971
World exports of manufactures (A)	Sept. 30, 1970
Foreign trade of the UK:	
Direct exports (A)	April 14, 1971
Unit value and volume index nos. (M)	Jan. 20, 1972
Value of overseas trade (M)	Jan. 20, 1972
Value of overseas trade: analysis of trends (Q)	Nov. 4, 1971
Hairdressing trades turnover (M)	Jan. 20, 1972
Hire purchase business (M)	Jan. 13, 1972
Industrial building approved (Q)	This week
Industrial development certificates refused (A)	July 15, 1971
Industrial production:	
Index nos. (M)	This week
N. Ireland index (M)	Jan. 6, 1972
Wales index (Q)	Dec. 23, 1971
Insurance companies assets (A)	Aug. 12, 1971
Investment:	
Book values of overseas direct investments (every 3 years)	Sept. 23, 1970
Industry's investment intentions (3 times a year)	Jan. 13, 1972
Investment and earnings overseas (A)	April 7, 1971
Laundries and dry cleaners turnover (M)	Jan. 20, 1972
Machine tools deliveries and orders (Q)	Dec. 16, 1971
Man-made fibres:	
Analysis of production (Q)	Nov. 4, 1971
Deliveries (Q)	Nov. 4, 1971
Production (M)	Jan. 13, 1972
Volume of production (M)	Jan. 13, 1972
Motor industry:	
Car and commercial vehicle production (M)	Jan. 6, 1972
Motor trades turnover (M)	Jan. 20, 1972
Office development permits (Q)	Dec. 9, 1971
Partnerships registered (A)	Jan. 27, 1971
Pension funds: assets (A)	Aug. 26, 1971
Retail prices index (M)	This week
Retail trades:	
Index nos. (M)	Jan. 13, 1971
N. Ireland index (M)	Jan. 20, 1972
Royalty transactions (A)	Mar. 31, 1971
Shipping	
Nationality of vessels in UK sea-borne trade (A)	Feb. 10, 1971
Steel consumption (Q)	Dec. 16, 1971
Stocks:	
Distributive and service trades (A)	Dec. 23, 1971
Industry's stocks (Q)	Jan. 13, 1972
Retail (M	Jan. 20, 1972
Television:	
Overseas payments and earnings (A)	Aug. 5, 1971
Textiles:	
Activity in the textiles industry (Q)	Nov. 11, 1971
Clothing and textile orders and deliveries (M)	Jan. 6, 1972
Cotton production (M)	Jan. 13, 1972
Hosiery production (M)	Dec. 30, 1971
Wholesale houses sales (M)	This week
Wool exports (Q)	Dec. 30, 1971
Wool output (M)	Jan. 13, 1972
Tourism:	
International tourism (A)	Oct. 28, 1971
UK tourist traffic (M)	Jan. 20, 1972
UK official reserves (M)	Jan. 13, 1972
Wholesale prices:	
Average prices of selected commodities (A)	Feb. 24, 1971
Index nos. (M)	Jan. 20, 1972

Dept. of Trade and Industry organisation, etc.

Subjects	Last published
British commercial representation overseas	Jan. 6, 1972
Business Monitor titles	Dec. 23, 1971
Customs notices of interest to exporters	Jan. 20, 1972
Guide to DTI	Jan. 20, 1972
DTI addresses (regional offices)	Jan. 20, 1972
DTI Regional Directors	Jan. 20, 1972
ECGD local offices	Dec. 30, 1971
Index Jan.-Mar. 1971	May 26, 1971
Official receivers offices	May 20, 1970
Programme of trade promotions	Jan. 20, 1972
Release dates of economic statistics	This week

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

SYMBOLS USED IN ALL STATISTICAL TABLES—

.. not available
– nil or less than half the final digit shown
p provisional
r revised
• five week period
Ø fifty-three week period

	Gross Domestic Product (Expenditure estimates)	Index of Industrial Production	Consumers' Income and Expenditure				Fixed Capital Expenditure					Increase in Stocks			
							Total	Selected Components				Total	Selected Components		
			Personal disposable income	Total consumers' expenditure		Retail sales		Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries	Dwellings	Public sector excluding dwellings		Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers
	at 1963 prices		at current prices		at 1963 prices	at 1966 prices	at 1963 prices					at 1963 prices			
Base of index £m in base year	1963 26,973	1963	1963 21,763	1963 20,127	1963 20,127	1966 11,372	1963 4,912	1963 1,070	1963 994	1963 944	1963 1,752	Series in £ million			
1965	108	111.7	115	114	106	..	121	124	119	127	117	376	263	47	31
1966	111	113.2	122	121	108	100.0	124	128	115	128	125	254	143	25	17
1967	113	113.9	127	126	110	101.4	133	124	122	138	142	184	–37	13	22
1968	116	119.8	135	135	113	103.6	139	131	144	146	142	158	23	75	41
1969	118	122.9	144	143	113	103.0	138	140	148	131	131	346	232	26	27
1970	120	124.1	157	155	116	104.2	140	152	157	118	136	329	214	42	51
1969 3rd qtr	119	123.2	145	144	113	103.2	139	145	155	131	130	57	4	10	8
4th qtr	119	123.3	147	147	114	102.9	137	145	153	125	130	91	74	2	—
1970 1st qtr	117	123.8	149	149	114	103.3	134	145	146	114	132	–16	42	1	–32
2nd qtr	121	123.5	155	154	116	104.2	143	153	163	119	138	116	55	12	26
3rd qtr	121	124.3	160	158	117	104.6	141	154	156	120	134	117	44	7	13
4th qtr	122	124.6	163	160	117	104.7	143	157	165	119	139	112	72	23	44
1971 1st qtr	118	124.5	164	162	116	101.9	139	148	148	114	148	84	70	2	–62
2nd qtr	121	125.4	169	170	119	104.3	142	142	164	122	142	–68	–114	12	38
3rd qtr	123	126.3			121	105.4	142	148	163			–21	–47	–11	7
May		125.3				104.9									
Jun		126.2				103.4									
Jul		125.8				105.0									
Aug		126.1				106.1									
Sep		126.9				105.2									
Oct		125.5				108.3									
Nov		125.5				106.7									

	Orders	Prices and Costs					Labour			Trade (§)		Balance of Payments current balance
	Engineering and electrical goods† orders on hand (end period)	Retail prices Index		Wholesale price index: all manufacturing industry §§		Basic hourly wage rates (all industries and services)‡	Wholly unemployed excluding school leavers	Unfilled vacancies for adults	Civil employment	Imports(‖)	Exports(¶)	
	at 1963 prices	Index‡	% increase on year earlier	Basic materials and fuel used‡	Manufactured products: home sales‡		Mid-month or monthly average		Quarter or quarterly average	at current prices		
Base of index £m in base year	Dec 1963	Jan 16,1962		1963	1963	Jan 31, 1956	Series in thousands			1963 4,362	1963 4,282	Series in £ million
1966	115	116.5	*3.9*	108.0	109.6	168.5	323	255	24,835	120	121	83
1967	106	119.4	*2.5*	107.5	110.9	175.3	512	174	24,476	130	120	–298
1968	106	125.0	*4.7*	117.3	115.3	187.3	541	188	24,331	159	146	–288
1969	117	131.8	*5.4*	121.4	119.8	197.4	535	200	24,304	165	165	440
1970	125	140.2	*6.4*	126.2	127.7	217.7	573	186	24,135	181	184	612
1971				132.4 p	137.7 p	245.4 p	744	129		197 p	207 p	
1969 4th qtr	117	133.7	*5.1*	124.1	121.7	201.6	544	199	24,249	169	172	167
1970 1st qtr	118	136.2	*5.0*	126.3	124.2	209.0	561	192	24,275	171	181	215
2nd qtr	122	139.5	*5.8*	126.1	126.6	214.0	563	187	24,138	183	183	113
3rd qtr	123	141.1	*6.9*	124.9	128.7	219.5	592	185	24,072	178	175	76
4th qtr	125	144.0	*7.7*	127.3	131.4	228.3	581	177	24,054	190	199	208
1971 1st qtr	120	147.9	*8.6*	129.7	134.4	237.5	631	146	23,824	189	186	78
2nd qtr	116	153.2	*9.8*	133.1	137.2	242.4	725	131		199	214	270
3rd qtr	117	155.3	*10.1*	133.9	139.2	248.5	802	121		197	217	342
4th qtr				132.9 p	140.2 p	253.4 p	850	116		202 p	213 p	
Jun	116	154.3	*10.3*	133.5	138.0	245.1	740	133		203	219	
Jul	117	155.2	*10.1*	135.3	139.0	247.1	788	122		193	213	
Aug	117	155.3	*10.3*	133.8	139.3	248.6	799	123		192	215	
Sep	117	155.5	*9.9*	132.5	139.5	249.7	819	118		202	223	
Oct	117 p	156.4	*9.4*	132.3	139.8	250.5	833	116		203 p	218 p	
Nov	116 p	157.3	*9.2*	132.8 p	140.1 p	252.4 p	855	117		196 p	200 p	
Dec				133.7 p	140.6 p	257.4 p	862	114		208 p	222 p	
							872 p	119 p				

(†) New series covering SIC Orders VII-IX; previous series also included part of Order XI. (‡) Not seasonally adjusted.
(§) On a balance of payments basis. (‖) Includes payments for United States military aircraft and other balance of payments adjustments.
(¶) Includes balance of payments adjustments and allowances for factors affecting recording
(§§) This now includes food industries.

Some highlights of the Census of Production for 1970

PROVISIONAL estimates of the principal results of the Census of Production for 1970, the first of the new series of annual censuses, together with comparable data for many items for 1963 and 1968, were given in an article in *Trade and Industry* on December 23, 1971. The article contained a brief description of how the census was conducted, the scope, coverage, and the limitations of provisional results.

This article highlights some of the main movements between 1968 and 1970 in the summary statistics which describe the industrial structure of the United Kingdom. The figures given in the accompanying tables, which are derived from tables 1 and 2 of the earlier article, relate to groups of industries corresponding to the Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification, revised 1968 (SIC). Analysis at this level of aggregation minimises any distortion resulting from the growing tendency of multi-unit businesses to have factories in more than one industry. The census data are at current prices, and therefore, movements between 1968 and 1970 in wages and salaries, and net output reflect not only changes in volume but also changes in price levels.

Total employment in the census industries (Orders II-XIX and XXI of the SIC; the construction industry, Order XX, was not included in the Census for 1970) fell by 3 per cent between 1968 and 1970. The reduction of 2 per cent for the manufacturing group of industries (SIC Orders III-XIX) was less than the fall in employment in the non-manufacturing group. Employment in the engineering group of industries rose between 1968 and 1970. The number of operatives fell in both the manufacturing and non-manufacturing groups, a continuation of the trend seen in 1968. The number of administrative, technical and clerical employees in the manufacturing sector increased in the two years to 1970, again a continuing trend from earlier years but there was little change in the non-manufacturing group of industries. Overall the percentage of the labour force accounted for by administrative, technical and clerical employees rose by about ½ per cent between 1968 and 1970 to a little over 26 per cent.

Table 1 includes an analysis showing the proportion of employment in each Order to the total employment in the 1970 Census. The four largest industries (excluding construction—Order XX) in 1968, mechanical engineering (Order VII), vehicles (Order XI), electrical engineering (Order IX) and food, drink and tobacco (Order III), were again the largest in 1970 employing about two fifths of the labour force covered by the Census.

Against the fall of 3 per cent in total employment in the census industries between 1968 and 1970 the total of wages and salaries rose by 20 per cent, the increase being greater for administrative,

TABLE 1. All United Kingdom establishments: employment, wages and salaries

Standard industrial classification (a)		Employment 1970						Wages and salaries 1970						Wages and salaries per head 1970			
		Percentage change compared with 1968						Percentage change compared with 1968						Operatives		Other employees (b)	
		Operatives %	Other employees (b) %	Total including working proprietors %	Total including working proprietors Thous.	Percentage of all census industries %	Ranking	Operatives %	Other employees (b) %	Total excluding working proprietors %	Total excluding working proprietors £ mn.	Percentage of all census industries %	Ranking	Value £	Percentage change compared with 1968 %	Value £	Percentage change compared with 1968 %
Order III	Food, drink and tobacco	−4.1	−1.9	−3.7	773.3	8.9	4	19.5	14.8	18.2	858.9	8.1	4	1,028	24.6	1,418	17.0
Order IV	Coal and petroleum products	−16.5	−4.4	−13.2	36.7	0.4	19	4.3	15.2	7.8	55.2	0.5	18	1,407	25.0	1,734	20.5
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries	1.5	−2.2	−0.1	409.6	4.7	10	24.9	17.8	21.5	593.3	5.5	9	1,263	28.1	1,736	20.4
Order VI	Metal manufacture	2.3	6.2	3.2	578.3	6.7	7	30.5	27.9	29.8	807.7	7.6	6	1,363	27.5	1,514	20.5
Order VII	Mechanical engineering	−0.1	−0.1	−1.1	1,012.0	11.7	1	22.7	19.1	21.4	1,348.3	12.6	1	1,245	22.8	1,491	19.2
Order VIII	Instrument engineering	−1.5	6.9	1.4	171.6	2.0	17	23.1	33.6	27.8	209.2	2.0	17	1,017	24.9	1,580	25.0
Order IX	Electrical engineering	2.9	−0.7	1.7	779.5	9.0	3	28.0	25.4	26.9	912.8	8.6	3	1,022	24.3	1,476	26.3
Order X	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	1.2	−1.1	0.8	181.4	2.1	16	30.7	27.2	29.8	251.4	2.4	16	1,310	29.2	1,685	28.5
Order XI	Vehicles	−0.2	5.2	1.3	799.9	9.3	2	21.2	29.2	23.7	1,165.6	10.9	2	1,381	21.5	1,640	22.8
Order XII	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	−0.6	1.8	−0.5	560.1	6.5	8	22.0	20.1	21.5	637.6	6.0	7	1,063	22.7	1,413	17.9
Order XIII	Textiles	−12.1	−2.1	−10.7	623.2	7.2	5	5.0	14.0	7.1	605.3	5.7	8	884	19.5	1,413	16.5
Order XIV	Leather, leather goods and fur	−4.7	−1.3	−5.6	47.0	0.5	18	12.7	13.3	12.8	44.9	0.4	19	871	18.2	1,461	14.9
Order XV	Clothing and footwear	−7.8	−7.1	−8.0	434.3	5.0	9	7.0	8.3	7.3	329.9	3.1	14	691	16.1	1,238	16.6
Order XVI	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	−6.1	0.8	−5.4	288.2	3.3	14	13.4	19.0	14.8	358.1	3.4	13	1,181	20.8	1,473	18.0
Order XVII	Timber, furniture, etc.	−1.6	12.0	−1.4	258.8	3.1	15	15.2	30.2	18.8	296.7	2.8	15	1,093	17.1	1,404	16.2
Order XVIII	Paper, printing and publishing	−2.0	12.2	−0.8	607.5	7.0	6	17.9	33.9	22.8	823.1	7.7	5	1,296	20.3	1,519	19.4
Order XIX	Other manufacturing industries	−0.4	1.5	−0.4	332.0	3.8	13	19.6	23.5	20.8	380.6	3.6	12	1,039	20.0	1,501	21.7
Orders III to XIX	ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	−2.3	1.8	−1.8	7,893.8	91.2	—	20.1	22.8	20.9	9,678.6	90.9	—	1,127	23.0	1,512	20.6
Orders II and XXI	NON-MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES																
Order II	Mining and quarrying (c)	−14.7	−7.9	−14.0	383.9	4.4	11	−0.7	9.7	0.7	430.7	4.0	11	1,072	16.4	1,533	19.1
Order XXI	Gas, electricity and water	−13.0	2.1	−7.3	379.1	4.4	11	11.6	22.1	16.1	533.6	5.0	10	1,285	25.0	1,580	23.2
Orders II to XIX and XXI	ALL CENSUS INDUSTRIES	−3.5	1.6	−2.7	8,656.8	100.0	—	18.5	22.5	19.7	10,642.9	100.0	—	1,129	22.6	1,517	20.8

(a) References are to the Standard Industrial Classification (revised 1968).
(b) Administrative technical and clerical employees.
(c) Great Britain only.

technical and clerical employees than for operatives in both the manufacturing and non-manufacturing sectors. This reflects the increased proportion of administrative, technical and clerical workers in both the manufacturing group of industries and the non-manufacturing group, for in the manufacturing group the increase in wages and salaries per head for operatives was slightly larger than for other employees. For the manufacturing industries as a whole, the average annual remuneration per head in 1970 for operatives was £1,127 a little under three quarters of £1,512, the average for other employees.

Table 2 gives estimates of net output, which represents the value added to materials by the process of production, that is total sales, adjusted for changes in both the value of stocks of goods on hand for sale and work in progress, less purchases, adjusted for changes in the value of stocks of fuel and raw materials, less payments for transport and work given out and the net amount of duties etc. For manufacturing as a whole it is estimated that about two thirds of the 15 per cent increase in net output between 1968 and 1970 results from higher prices. For all industries in the 1970 Census, the value of net output increased by 12 per cent from 1968. Expressed as annual rates of growth these are a little below the rate of increase of net output for both all census industries and manufacturing industries between 1963 and 1968 (8 per cent a year). Within the group of manufacturing industries (Orders III-XIX) only textiles sustained a fall, a small one, in net output. The largest increases of net output occurred in coal and petroleum (Order IV), metal manufacture (Order VI), and instrument engineering (Order VIII).

In terms of net output per head (NOPH) coal and petroleum products (Order IV) with £6,627, had the highest NOPH in 1970 and also the largest increase between 1968 and 1970 (32 per cent).

Table 2 indicates, in terms of the value of net output, the contribution of each SIC Order to the total net output of all census industries. Wages and salaries are of course a major element of net output—52 per cent for the census industries in 1970—and the contribution to net output of different industries follows quite closely the employment pattern given in table 1. The four industries with the largest employment and largest wages and salaries bill in 1970, mechanical engineering (Order VII), vehicles (Order XI), electrical engineering (Order IX), and food, drink and tobacco (Order III), were also the industries with the largest net output: as for employment and remuneration they accounted for about two fifths of the total net output for census industries.

The changes in net output depend in the main upon the changes in the relationship between purchases and sales brought about, for example, by technological innovation as well as by price changes for purchases and sales. Detailed information on purchases and sales was published in the earlier article, together with gross output and the percentage response achieved at the time the provisional results were prepared.

The earlier article gave provisional estimates of capital expenditure—new building work, land and existing buildings, plant and machinery, and vehicles—and of year-end stocks and work-in-progress. Table 2, which accompanies this article, summarises and analyses net capital expenditure. The major investing industries in 1970 were gas, electricity and water (Order XXI) and chemicals and allied industries (Order V) which together accounted for two fifths of net capital expenditure by the census industries.

Attention was drawn in the opening paragraphs to the necessarily provisional nature of the data presented in the tables. Revisions can be expected between the provisional and final results, which will include size of establishment and regional analyses, and which will appear in 128 industry reports together with a summary volume to be published during the course of this year.

TABLE 2. All United Kingdom establishments: net output and capital expenditure

Standard Industrial Classification (a)		Net output 1970				Net output per head 1970			Net capital expenditure 1970	
		Percentage change compared with 1968 %	Value £ mn	Percentage of all census industries %	Ranking	Value £	Ranking	Percentage change compared with 1968 %	Total net value £ mn	Percentage of all census industries %
Order III	Food, drink and tobacco	13.1	2,241.2	10.9	2	2,898	4	14.9	225.2	7.6
Order IV	Coal and petroleum products	27.3	230.0	1.1	18	6,627	1	31.8	82.9	2.8
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries	18.2	1,641.7	8.0	4	4,008	2	15.5	380.2	12.7
Order VI	Metal manufacture	32.4	1,451.4	7.0	8	2,510	5	22.1	202.9	6.8
Order VII	Mechanical engineering	17.1	2,401.0	11.7	1	2,373	7	15.5	156.4	5.2
Order VIII	Instrument engineering	23.2	340.4	1.6	16	1,984	15	17.7	23.2	0.8
Order IX	Electrical engineering	17.0	1,641.7	8.0	4	2,106	10	13.1	113.9	3.8
Order X	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	5.7	301.9	1.5	17	1,664	18	4.6	29.2	1.0
Order XI	Vehicles	2.2	1,677.5	8.1	3	2,097	11	1.0	195.5	6.6
Order XII	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	16.6	1,153.0	5.6	9	2,058	12	17.1	101.7	3.4
Order XIII	Textiles	−1.4	1,084.0	5.3	10	1,739	17	9.4	128.0	4.3
Order XIV	Leather, leather goods and fur	6.1	82.0	0.4	19	1,745	16	12.4	5.0	0.1
Order XV	Clothing and footwear	6.3	551.0	2.7	14	1,269	19	13.5	20.7	0.7
Order XVI	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	10.8	667.9	3.3	13	2,317	8	14.6	91.7	3.0
Order XVII	Timber, furniture, etc.	14.5	530.0	2.6	15	2,048	14	13.9	29.2	1.0
Order XVIII	Paper, printing and publishing	20.0	1,487.3	7.3	6	2,448	6	17.3	129.6	4.3
Order XIX	Other manufacturing industries	19.9	739.9	3.6	12	2,229	9	16.9	82.1	2.8
Orders III to XIX	ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	14.5	18,221.9	88.9	—	2,308	—	14.2	1,997.4	67.0
Order II	Mining and quarrying (b)	5.9	790.1	3.8	11	2,058	12	18.8	135.7	4.6
Order XII	Gas, electricity and water	−6.7	1,465.8	7.2	7	3,867	3	0.6	847.0	28.4
Orders II to XIX and XXI	ALL CENSUS INDUSTRIES	12.3	20,477.8	100.0	—	2,366	—	15.5	2,980.1,	100.0

(a) Reference to the Standard Industrial Classification (revised 1968).
(b) Great Britain only.

Index of industrial production for November

THE provisional estimate index of production for November 1971, prepared by the Central Statistical Office, is 125.5 (seasonally adjusted). For manufacturing industry alone the figure is 127.1

For the three months September to November 1971, it is provisionally estimated that production as a whole was 0.1 per cent lower than the figures for the preceding three months, June to August 1971; for manufacturing industries alone there was a decrease of 0.1 per cent.

The average index numbers of the latest three months and the previous three months shown at the foot of the table give a general guide to the changes which have taken place in the output of the major groups in recent months.

INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Seasonally adjusted — 1963 = 100

	Total all industries	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing industries												
			Total	Food, drink and tobacco					Engineering and allied industries						
				Total	Food	Drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Total	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles and aircraft	Metal goods, n.e.s.
Weights	1,000	56	749	84	55	29	7	64	313	90	10	68	15	81	49
1966	113.2	90.1	114.2	108.7	106.8	112.3	121.8	123.4	116.0	122.6	121.9	120.6	93.2	111.7	110.3
1967	113.9	89.1	114.2	110.8	108.6	115.0	116.3	130.4	115.6	123.1	123.1	129.1	90.0	106.3	105.0
1968	119.8	84.8	121.4	115.5	112.3	121.6	126.4	140.0	122.4	125.5	134.7	137.4	86.8	117.2	113.4
1969	122.9	80.3	125.6	118.9	115.9	124.8	139.3	148.0	127.4	131.3	146.6	144.0	85.4	119.7	119.4
1970	124.1	78.3	127.1	121.5	117.0	130.2	151.1	157.9	128.1	134.9	152.2	148.5	86.1	115.9	115.4
1969 3rd quarter	123.2	81.2	126.3	118.7	114.5	126.9	138.7	151.8	129.2	132.8	147.9	148.5	84.8	121.6	118.2
4th quarter	123.5	76.9	126.7	122.1	119.2	127.8	142.8	152.7	128.1	133.8	143.1	145.2	86.0	118.3	119.8
1970 1st quarter	123.8	80.2	126.6	118.2	114.4	125.9	150.0	151.3	128.3	134.5	154.1	147.2	85.6	119.2	113.4
2nd quarter	123.5	79.3	126.1	121.3	115.4	132.9	145.3	158.3	127.3	134.8	157.0	147.7	84.7	114.1	114.5
3rd quarter	124.3	78.8	127.3	122.8	118.7	130.8	153.0	160.2	127.0	135.1	147.8	148.0	86.8	111.0	117.4
4th quarter	124.6	74.8	128.4	123.5	119.5	131.2	155.8	162.0	129.7	135.2	150.1	151.3	87.1	119.2	116.1
1971 1st quarter	124.5	82.6	126.8	121.2	116.8	129.7	157.8	159.3	126.3	134.0	158.5	154.5	86.1	111.6	103.4
2nd quarter	125.4	81.5	127.3	122.9	116.9	134.3	158.9	161.7	129.3	135.2	151.9	154.3	83.6	121.8	105.9
3rd quarter	126.3	79.5	128.2	124.8	117.6	138.3	154.1	160.3	128.8	133.8	155.5	156.1	83.1	117.9	108.8
May	125.3	81	127.8	123	117	134	166	157	132	134	153	156	84	129	109
June	126.2	81	128.1	124	119	135	153	171	130	137	155	157	83	118	106
July	125.8	79	128.1	124	117	137	151	158	130	136	158	159	83	116	114
August	126.1	80	127.4	123	118	133	152	158	128	133	155	155	83	122	101
September	126.9	79	129.0	128	118	145	159	165	128	132	154	154	83	116	111
October	125.5	83	127.1	123	119	130	158	161	129	133	156	153	82	121	113
November	125.5	74	127.1	126	122	135	169	167	126	131	156	155	82	111	106
June-August (av.)	126.0	80	127.9	124	118	135	152	162	130	135	156	157	83	119	107
Sept.-Nov. (av.)	126.0	79	127.7	126	120	137	162	164	128	132	155	154	82	116	110

	Manufacturing industries (continued)												Construction	Gas, electricity and water
	Metal manufacture			Textiles, leather and clothing				Bricks, pottery, glass, etc.						
	Total	Ferrous	Non-ferrous	Total	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Total	Bricks, cement, etc.	Pottery and glass	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries		
Weights	60	46	14	88	56	4	27	29	19	10	21	59	25	127	68
1966	111.3	112.4	107.7	106.8	107.6	101.5	105.8	115.8	117.8	112.2	109.6	114.6	119.8	115.3	116.9
1967	104.7	105.0	103.8	103.2	105.0	90.2	101.5	120.1	124.4	112.4	111.5	114.2	122.7	119.4	121.2
1968	111.1	111.2	110.8	113.1	119.2	93.3	103.7	127.3	130.3	121.8	118.5	118.3	135.2	121.8	128.2
1969	114.5	116.1	109.3	115.6	123.5	93.9	102.7	127.8	126.9	129.3	110.8	123.4	141.6	118.9	136.2
1970	114.8	116.6	109.2	116.6	124.9	92.9	103.1	125.2	122.4	130.3	113.6	120.5	145.6	115.7	143.8
1969 3rd quarter	112.5	114.0	107.6	115.1	122.4	93.9	103.1	128.0	127.5	130.1	110.5	124.8	145.7	118.2	132.4
4th quarter	114.3	118.0	102.5	114.1	123.2	90.9	101.3	126.0	124.2	129.2	112.8	125.2	141.1	117.2	138.9
1970 1st quarter	116.5	119.0	108.5	115.1	123.2	91.6	102.1	122.3	117.1	131.8	106.6	123.6	144.2	114.8	146.1
2nd quarter	115.1	117.0	109.0	115.8	123.9	93.7	102.6	121.8	122.1	121.3	115.0	120.3	142.3	117.7	141.6
3rd quarter	113.8	115.8	107.4	117.7	126.8	93.6	102.6	128.8	126.5	132.9	113.2	120.5	146.2	116.6	143.6
4th quarter	114.0	114.6	112.0	117.8	125.9	92.8	105.0	127.9	123.8	135.1	119.7	117.6	149.5	113.7	143.8
1971 1st quarter	111.0	112.3	107.0	118.0	125.5	90.6	106.7	130.8	130.6	131.3	117.9	111.6	146.3	116.4	148.9
2nd quarter	102.0	102.1	101.4	116.9	124.3	87.8	106.3	134.0	131.1	139.3	117.6	117.5	149.6	118.4	153.7
3rd quarter	103.4	104.1	101.3	118.5	126.4	88.6	106.8	135.5	132.4	141.0	111.8	119.3	151.8	118.9	158.0
May	105	105	105	120	126	87	111	132	129	138	118	116	144		148
June	96	95	98	115	124	89	100	138	134	147	113	120	154		156
July	108	110	101	119	127	88	108	127	126	128	108	117	149		152
August	102	102	101	117	124	89	105	136	130	145	109	120	148		164
September	101	100	102	120	128	89	108	144	141	150	118	121	158		158
October	103	103	104	119	126	88	111	135	133	137	117	118			158
November	102	101	105	118	124	87	109	136	129	149	120	119			164
June-August (av.)	102	102	100	117	125	88	104	134	130	140	110	119	150†		158
Sept-Nov. (av.)	102	101	103	119	126	88	109	138	134	145	118	119	152†		160

† Latest available 3 months (July-September) and previous 3 months (April-June).

Industrial building approved in the fourth quarter and year 1971

INDUSTRIAL development certificates approved for projects of 10 thousand square feet and over in the fourth quarter of 1971 were for a total floor area of 13.7 million square feet. This brought the total for the year 1971 to 61.9 million square feet, following 89.0 million square feet in 1970.

The development areas accounted for just over 29 per cent of the area approved in the latest twelve months, and the intermediate areas for just over 7 per cent. These proportions were rather less than in 1970, but similar to those in 1969.

Notes

Table 1. The figures relate to schemes, 10 thousand square feet and over, for both manufacturing and non-manufacturing industry approved during the periods stated: New buildings, extensions to existing premises and existing buildings turned to industrial use are included.

(1) The figures in this column are Development Area approvals as percentage of Great Britain totals. The places designated as Development Areas under the Industrial Development Act 1966 are the whole of the North Region, most of Scotland and Wales, and parts of the North West and South West Regions.

(2) The figures in this column are intermediate Area approvals as percentage of Great Britain totals. The places designated as Intermediate Areas under the Local Employment Act 1970 cover broadly, the Yorkshire Coalfield, North Humberside, North East Lancashire, parts of the Notts-Derby Coalfield, parts of South East Wales, Plymouth, and Leith announced in June 1969 and the Bridlington, Filey, Oswestry, Okehampton, Tavistock, Edinburgh and Portobello employment exchange areas announced on February 18, 1971. Percentages are calculated from figures expressed in thousands of square feet. All floor area figures are derived from records in which each case is rounded to the nearest thousand feet.

TABLE 2. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CERTIFICATES APPROVED

(Cases of under 10 thousand square feet) — Million square feet

	Under 5 thousand square feet (0-4)			5 and under 10 thousand square feet (5-9)		
	South East East Anglia East and West Midlands	Rest of Great Britain	Total Great Britain	South East East Anglia East and West Midlands	Rest of Great Britain	Total Great Britain
1967	2.7	0.6	3.3	6.5	4.5	11.0
1968	3.3	0.6	3.9	7.8	5.3	13.1
1969	3.6	0.7	4.3	8.2	5.5	13.7
1970	3.3	0.5	3.8	7.6	4.8	12.5
1971 (p)	0.6	0.1	0.7	4.5	0.4	4.9
1968 1st quarter	0.8	0.2	1.0	1.7	1.2	3.0
2nd quarter	0.6	0.1	0.8	2.0	1.4	3.4
3rd quarter	0.9	0.2	1.1	2.1	1.3	3.3
4th quarter	0.9	0.1	1.0	2.0	1.3	3.4
1969 1st quarter	1.0	0.2	1.2	2.1	1.7	3.8
2nd quarter	1.0	0.2	1.2	2.2	1.3	3.5
3rd quarter	0.8	0.2	0.9	2.0	1.2	3.3
4th quarter	0.8	0.1	0.9	1.8	1.3	3.1
1970 1st quarter	0.9	0.2	1.1	2.1	1.3	3.4
2nd quarter	0.9	0.1	1.0	2.1	1.4	3.5
3rd quarter	0.8	0.1	0.9	1.7	1.1	2.9
4th quarter	0.7	0.1	0.8	1.8	1.0	2.8
1971 1st quarter	0.2	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.1	1.3
2nd quarter	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.1	0.1	1.2
3rd quarter p	0.2	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.1	1.3
4th quarter (p)	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.2

Table 2. The exemption limits, above which certificates are needed, were raised on December 15, 1970 from 3,000 to 5,000 square feet in the South East (except Isle of Wight), East Anglia, East and West Midland regions and from 5,000 to 10,000 square feet elsewhere. For developments up to the limits only certain types of cases need certificates.

TABLE 1. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CERTIFICATES APPROVED

(Excluding cases of under 10 thousand square feet) — Million square feet

	GREAT BRITAIN															
	Total	Development Areas	(1)	Intermediate Areas	(2)	Rest	North	Yorkshire and Humberside	East Midlands	East Anglia	South East	South West	West Midlands	North West	Wales	Scotland
1967	76.6	26.9	35	5.2	7	44.5	7.0	7.5	5.6	3.2	17.8	5.4	5.6	9.6	5.1	9.7
1968	98.0	35.7	36	5.9	6	56.4	11.4	7.6	6.2	4.1	18.1	5.3	9.9	16.0	8.2	11.3
1969	103.0	30.6	30	7.2	7	65.2	9.2	13.8	5.8	5.8	22.7	5.8	8.6	15.1	7.6	8.6
1970	89.0	29.9	34	8.5	10	50.6	7.8	7.4	5.8	2.7	19.5	5.2	7.7	14.4	8.0	10.3
1971 (p)	61.9	18.2	29	4.6	7	39.1	4.6	5.0	4.6	2.8	17.4	3.4	5.6	7.5	3.0	8.1
1968 1st quarter	21.7	8.4	39	1.4	6	11.9	2.5	1.6	1.5	1.4	3.3	1.3	1.4	3.4	1.6	3.7
2nd quarter	24.0	7.6	32	1.5	6	14.9	3.2	2.6	1.1	0.8	4.6	1.7	3.5	3.0	1.1	2.3
3rd quarter	28.1	12.1	43	1.5	5	14.5	4.2	1.9	1.3	1.1	5.7	1.3	2.4	4.6	2.9	2.7
4th quarter	24.3	7.7	32	1.6	7	15.0	1.4	1.5	2.2	0.8	4.5	1.1	2.6	4.9	2.6	2.6
1969 1st quarter	29.6	8.8	30	1.7	6	19.1	2.4	3.1	1.9	1.8	7.3	2.0	2.2	4.2	2.2	2.4
2nd quarter	26.7	9.3	35	1.6	6	15.7	3.7	1.8	1.5	1.6	6.0	1.5	2.2	4.7	1.9	1.8
3rd quarter	22.8	6.2	27	1.6	7	15.0	1.8	3.2	1.3	1.2	5.0	1.3	2.2	2.9	2.1	2.0
4th quarter	23.9	6.2	26	2.2	9	15.5	1.3	5.8	1.1	1.1	4.5	1.0	2.0	3.4	1.4	2.3
1970 1st quarter	22.7	6.6	29	2.5	11	13.6	1.7	1.7	1.4	0.6	5.1	1.1	2.5	5.1	1.9	1.6
2nd quarter	23.7	9.3	39	1.5	6	12.9	3.5	1.6	2.0	0.8	4.9	1.4	1.6	2.9	2.7	2.2
3rd quarter	22.0	7.2	33	2.6	12	12.2	1.5	1.6	1.2	0.7	5.2	1.4	2.2	3.3	1.5	3.4
4th quarter	20.6	6.9	33	2.0	10	11.7	1.1	2.5	1.2	0.5	4.3	1.3	1.5	3.1	2.0	3.1
1971 1st quarter	18.2	4.6	25	1.7	9	11.9	1.7	1.9	1.0	0.7	4.7	0 9	2.2	2.1	0.7	2.3
2nd quarter	14.9	5.8	39	1.0	7	8.1	1.5	1.1	1.0	0.4	3.7	1.1	1.0	1.9	1.4	1.8
3rd quarter	15.1	4.1	27	0.8	5	10.2	0.7	1.0	1.5	1.0	5.2	0.6	0.9	2.1	0.3	1.8
4th quarter p	13.7	3.7	27	1.1	8	8.9	0.7	1.1	1.1	0.7	3.7	0.8	1.5	1.4	0.5	2.2

p Fourth quarter figures are provisional.

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Deliveries and orders in the engineering industries

FINAL figures now available for the third quarter of 1971 together with provisional figures for October and November show that for the latest three month period compared with the previous one:

(1) Deliveries fell slightly in both home and export sectors.

(2) Export new orders fell by 14 per cent as a result of the unusually low figure recorded in October. Home orders were practically unchanged.

(3) Total orders on hand and those for export and the home market show no significant change.

Description of statistics

To assist in interpretation, the statistics are published in seasonally adjusted form. While the method adopted in adjusting for seasonal factors removes regularly recurring influences, the seasonally adjusted series still reflects the effects of factors that do not recur regularly. Moreover, the seasonal pattern may be changing. The month to month variations are therefore kept under review and the seasonal adjustment factors are re-assessed each year as another 12 months' experience becomes available. Notwithstanding these difficulties the seasonally adjusted figures have shown themselves to be a valuable aid in interpreting trends in the complex engineering industries.

Care should be taken not to interpret changes between one month and another as necessarily indicating the underlying trend. The averages in the latest three months and in the previous three months give a more reliable guide to recent changes.

Engineering and electrical goods (S.I.C. Orders VII, VIII and IX) seasonally adjusted (1)
Index numbers of the volume of orders and deliveries

	Total			Home			Export		
	Orders on hand (end of period)	Net new orders	Deliveries	Orders on hand (end of period)	Net new orders	Deliveries	Orders on hand (end of period)	Net new orders	Deliveries
	December 1963 (unadjusted) = 100	Average 1963 deliveries = 100		December 1963 (unadjusted) = 100	Average 1963 deliveries = 100		December 1963 (unadjusted) = 100	Average 1963 deliveries = 100	
1963	100	107	100	100	109	100	99	103	100
1964	116	120	109	117	123	112	115	112	101
1965	119	115	114	118	116	115	123	113	108
1966	115	115	118	114	117	120	118	111	114
1967	106	114	120	100	113	123	125	115	111
1968	106	125	125	96	124	127	139	128	119
1969	117	139	132	99	134	132	171	152	132
1970	125	140	135	106	136	132	185	151	142
1969 1st quarter	110	139	128	97	133	130	152	155	125
2nd quarter	113	138	130	98	133	131	160	151	130
3rd quarter	115	139	135	98	135	134	166	150	136
4th quarter	117	139	134	99	135	132	171	151	139
1970 1st quarter	118	139	135	100	135	133	176	151	140
2nd quarter	122	144	135	101	136	132	186	168	143
3rd quarter	123	137	135	103	138	133	182	133	141
4th quarter	125	140	134	106	136	130	185	152	147
1971 1st quarter	120	122	136	102	121	132	176	125	146
2nd quarter	116	124	134	98	122	131	170	129	144
3rd quarter	117	136	134	98	130	131	175	154	141
1970 February	119	125	132	100	119	130	177	140	137
March	118	135	138	100	135	137	176	133	143
April	119	139	134	98	115	132	184	206	140
May	119	133	129	99	139	128	182	115	132
June	122	161	141	101	153	135	186	184	157
July	122	129	130	101	128	130	186	133	130
August	123	148	137	102	146	134	187	152	143
September	123	134	139	103	142	135	182	113	149
October	123	135	135	104	136	130	181	133	148
November	125	150	133	105	139	129	185	178	143
December	125	136	136	106	134	131	185	144	148
1971 January	122	115	136	103	108	132	183	134	149
February	120	118	132	101	114	127	180	127	144
March	120	135	139	102	142	138	176	115	144
April	117	110	133	99	107	130	174	118	139
May	117	141	138	101	149	134	170	119	147
June	116	120	133	98	110	129	170	149	146
July	117	144	132	99	136	127	173	165	146
August	117	138	140	99	137	139	172	139	144
September	117	126	129	98	115	127	175	159	133
October*	117	132	133	99	143	130	170	98	143
November*	116	131	136	99	130	131	167	133	151
Average:									
Latest 3 months	116	130	133	99	130	129	167	130	142
Previous 3 months	117	134	135	99	128	131	172	151	145
Percentage change (2)	−1	−3	−2	Nil	+1	−2	−3	−14	−2

* Provisional.
(1) At constant prices.
(2) In the case of orders on hand, the percentage changes compare the level at the end of the latest months shown with the corresponding level three months earlier.

Government Publications in Wales

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Release dates of economic statistics to be published in February

THIS notice is issued by the Central Statistical Office on behalf of the Government Statistical Service and other organisations as a guide to the dates of publication of major economic series in February. The dates are those which Departments, or other organisations concerned, are aiming at, and would normally expect to meet. Exceptionally, there may be a delay resulting from unavoidable statistical problems of collection and compilation. Further enquiries about individual series should be addressed to the source named.

Publication date	Series	Method of release*	Source
February			
1 Tuesday	London Clearing Banks (main figures) (Jan.)	PN	CLCB
	Weekly fuel statement	PN	DTI
2 Wednesday	United Kingdom official reserves (Jan.)	PN	Treasury
	Capital issues and redemptions (Jan.)	PN	Bank of England
3 Thursday	CBI Industrial Trends Survey	PN	CBI
4 Friday	Consolidated fund and National loans fund (Jan.)	London Gazette	Treasury
7 Monday	Retail trade (Dec.)	PN	DTI
	Hire purchase and other instalment credit business (Dec.)	PN	DTI
8 Tuesday	Number of foreign visitors to Britain (Dec.)	PN	DTI
	Weekly fuel statement	PN	DTI
11 Friday	Index of industrial production (Dec.)	PN	CSO
	United Kingdom overseas trade (Jan.)		DTI
	Crude steel production (Jan.)	PN	BSC/BISPA
	Finished steel receipts, consumption and stock changes (4th qtr. prov.)	PN	DTI
	Building Societies receipts and loans (Jan.)	PN	BSA
14 Monday	Turnover of the motor trades (Dec.)	PN	DTI
	Turnover of the catering and service trades (Dec.)	PN	DTI
15 Tuesday	Weekly fuel statement	PN	DTI
17 Thursday	Wholesale price index numbers (Jan.)	PN	DTI
	Basic rates of wages and normal weekly hours (end Jan.)	PN	Department of Employment
	Monthly index of average earnings (Dec.)		
18 Friday	Consumers' expenditure (4th qtr. 2nd preliminary estimate)	PN	CSO
19 Saturday	Retail price index (Jan.)	PN	Department of Employment
20 Sunday	National savings monthly progress report (Jan.)	PN	DNS
21 Monday	Engineering industries — deliveries and orders (Dec.)	PN	DTI
22 Tuesday	New vehicle registrations (Jan.)	PN	Department of Environment
	Weekly fuel statement	PN	DTI
24 Thursday	Car and commercial vehicle production (Jan.)	PN	DTI
	Registered unemployed (prov. Feb.)	PN	Department of Employment
	Unfilled vacancies (Feb.)		
	Electricity generation (Jan.)	PN	DTI
25 Friday	Construction—new orders (Dec.)	PN	Department of Environment
28 Monday	Bricks and cement production (Jan.)	PN	Department of Environment
29 Tuesday	Housing starts and completions (Jan.)	PN	Department of Environment
	House improvement grants (Jan.)		
	Weekly fuel statement	PN	DTI
	Stoppages of work due to industrial disputes (Jan.)	Gazette	Department of Employment
	Registered unemployed (final figs. Jan.)		
	Employment in production industries (Dec.)		
	Overtime and short-time working in production industries (Dec.)		

* PN = Press Notice.

Provisional results of the 1970 Census of Production: Correction

THE following amendment should be made to Table 1 of the Provisional Results of the Census of Production 1970, published in *Trade and Industry*, December 23, 1971:

Page iii—All manufacturing industries: other employees, wages and salaries, £ million, for 1970 should read: 3,127.1.

Sales by wholesale textile houses

SALES by wholesale textile houses in November showed an increase of 6 per cent on a year earlier, compared with increases of 8 per cent in September and 1 per cent in October.

The value of stocks at the end of November was 10 per cent higher than a year earlier.

TABLE 1. TOTAL SALES AND STOCKS

Index numbers and *percentage increase compared with a year earlier* 1950 = 100

	Value of home sales		Value of stocks end period	
1966	110	*–3*	..	..
1967	104	*–5*	..	..
1968	108	*4*	..	..
1969	103	*–5*	..	..
1970	107	*4*	..	..
1969 4th quarter	124	*–6*	147	17
1970 1st quarter	90	*2*	161	*5*
2nd quarter	97	*–2*	140	*1*
3rd quarter	105	*5*	146	*–7*
4th quarter	135	*8*	143	*–3*
1971 1st quarter	100	*10*	147	*–8*
2nd quarter	106	*10*	135	*–4*
3rd quarter	115	*9*	148	*1*
1970 November	124	*5*	140	*–9*
December	127	*11*	143	*–3*
1971 January	66	*9*	128	*–8*
February	99	*8*	139	*–10*
March	134	*13*	147	*–8*
April	115	*12*	136	*–7*
May	101	*10*	137	*–9*
June	103	*8*	135	*–4*
July	90	*8*	137	*–6*
August	110	*10*	142	*–1*
September	145	*8*	148	*1*
October	155	*1*	138	*7*
November	131	*6*	155	*10*

TABLE 2. ANALYSIS BY DEPARTMENT

Percentage increase compared with a year earlier

	Sales		Stocks (‡)
	November 1971	January-November 1971	November 1971
Women's knitted outerwear, blouses and skirts	– 6	17	4
Women's coats, costumes, furs and raincoats	–14	3	– 6
Women's underwear	– 7	7	22
Women's hose and children's socks	–18	–16	– 7
Women's millinery	– 1	–10	–35
Haberdashery, ribbons and wool	10	10	14
Children's wear	– 1	12	3
Men's and boys' shirts, pyjamas and outfitting	33	32	38
Gloves	– 3	–13	26
Piece-goods and nets	16	8	–13
Household textiles	1	9	25
Floor coverings, furniture and hardware	19	15	12
Boots and shoes	3	9	14
Total †	6	8	10

† Including some items not included among the sub-headings.
‡ Values at cost.

Note:

These statistics are prepared by Textile Distributors' Association. Inquiries should be addressed to the Secretary, The Textile Distributors' Association, 3 Berners Street, London W1P 4JP (Tel. 01-580 2902).

General index of retail prices for December 1971

THE Department of Employment announce that the official index figure which measures changes in the average level of retail prices was 158.1 on December 14, 1971. This compares with 157.3 on November 16, 1971, and with 100.0 at the base-date, which was January 16, 1962. The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to higher prices for eggs, tomatoes and bread.

1971 Distribution Census forms issued

FORMS were issued on January 20 by the Business Statistics Office of the Department of Trade and Industry in connection with the census of retailing and related service trades being taken for 1971. This is the third full census of distribution, previous ones having been taken for 1950 and 1961 with sample surveys for 1957 and 1966.

The questions being asked of retailers are in general similar to those asked in previous censuses. They cover sales, purchases, stocks, persons engaged in the business, the total of wages and salaries paid, capital expenditure, book debts at the end of the year, certain costs of operating a trader's own goods vehicles and amounts paid to other firms for transporting goods, selling space in shops and a ticking list to indicate the kinds of goods sold.

The very small traders (those with turnover of less than £10,000 in the year) are being asked to give only total turnover, total purchases and details of the persons working in the business. They are also being asked to complete the ticking list of goods sold.

All traders are also being asked to give some general information about the business, for example, as to whether they operate a sub post office, sell goods by self-service or self-selection, are members of a retailers' buying group, purchase from cash and carry warehouses or give trading stamps.

Returns are being requested for the calendar year 1971, but if this presents difficulties a return for a business year ending on any date between April 6, 1971, and April 5, 1972, will be accepted.

Firms are being asked to send in their returns by March 31, 1972, except where a return is for a business year ending after December 31, 1971, in which case the completed form should be returned as soon as possible but in any event not later than three months after the end of that business year.

The prompt return of completed forms will reduce the cost of taking the census and increase its value by enabling results to be published earlier. Traders should not wait for the auditing of their accounts but should give the best estimate they can where exact figures are not readily available.

If a trader intends to have his return completed by his accountants, he should complete the general questions about his business the questions on persons engaged and the ticking list of goods sold before sending the form on as soon as possible to the accountant.

The results of the census will be published, though without disclosing any details about individual businesses which will be held in strict confidence. It is expected that provisional results will be available by the end of 1972 and that the publication of final reports will start in the summer of 1973.

An operator at Leevers-Rich Equipment Ltd, Wandsworth, circuit testing part of a batch of bulk tape demagnetisers for export to Switzerland. This unit will erase unwanted sounds from recording tapes on reels of up to 11½ in. dia. and on all cartridges and cassettes.

Thirteen different forms are involved in the census designed to cover the following areas of business:

Co-operative societies
Retailers with two or more shops
Retailers with one shop
Check traders
Market and itinerant traders
Automatic vending machine operators
Mail order houses
Laundries, launderettes and dry cleaners
Hairdressers with two or more establishments
Hairdressers with one establishment
Footwear repairers with two or more establishments
Footwear repairers with one establishment
Radio and television relay organisations

Traders wishing to make inquiries about the census should write to or telephone the Business Statistics Office, Cardiff Road, Newport, Mon. NIT 1XG. Tel: Newport (0633) 56111, Ext. 100.

Registrations of British and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade and Industry under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970 during the week ended Friday, January 21, 1972
BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

Title of film	Registered No.	Playing time minutes	Date of Registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
			BRITISH		
The Love Pill	BR/E 35950/22/1/77	82	January 18	Target International Pictures Ltd.	Mayfair Film Productions Ltd.
Erotic Fantasies	BR/E 35951/22/1/77	45	January 18	Target International Pictures Ltd.	Leigh Film Productions Ltd.
Today Mexico . . . Tomorrow the World	BR/E 35959/22/1/77	29	January 18	Hemdale Film Distributors Ltd.	Denouement Films Ltd.
Prelude	BR/E 35960/22/1/77	26	January 18	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Rank Advertising Films Ltd.
Secret Rites	BR/E 35961/22/1/77	47	January 20	Butcher's Film Distributors Ltd.	Meadway Productions Ltd.
Northland—An Impression	BR/E 35962/22/1/77	10	January 20	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	New Zealand National Film Unit
Maui I	BR/E 35963/22/1/77	19	January 20	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	New Zealand National Film Unit
Living Free	BR/E 35964/22/1/77	92	January 20	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	Open Road Films Ltd.
Burke and Hare	BR/E 35965/22/1/77	91	January 20	United Artists Corporation Ltd.	Kenneth Shipman Productions Ltd.
Movietone News 2224	BR/E 35870/22/1/77	7	January 21	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 2224A	BR/E 35871/22/1/77	8	January 21	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
			FOREIGN		
Sex of Angels	F 35952	94	January 18	United Artists Corporation Ltd.	C/R Filmes Cinematografica S.R.L. Rome
More Dead Than Alive	F 35953	91	January 18	United Artists Corporation Ltd.	Aubrey Schenck Enterprises Inc.
Impasse	F 35954	98	January 18	United Artists Corporation Ltd.	Aubrey Schenck Enterprises Inc.
Some Of My Best Friends Are . . .	F 35955	110	January 18	MGM-EMI Distributors Ltd.	Bluebird Productions Ltd.
Soul to Soul	F 35956	97	January 18	Cinerama Releasing (U.K.) Ltd.	Nigram-Auro Productions
Companeros	F 35957	118	January 18	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	Titanus International, Rome.
Candidate For A Killing	F 35958	90	January 18	Hemdale Film Distributors Ltd.	Marstan Productions Inc.
The Scoundrel	F 35966	98	January 20	Cinecenta Film Distributors Ltd.	S.N.E. Gaumont, Paris

Note: In the list of films registered during the week ended Friday, January 14, 1972, the name of the maker of the film 'One Day In The Life Of Ivan Denisovich' (F 35947) should read: Leontes Productions Ltd. and Norsk Film S.A. Oslo.
Amendments to the register:
The playing time of the film '200 Motels' (F 35930) registered on January 3, 1972 has been amended to 99 minutes.
The title of the film 'Fantomas Strikes Back' (F 33198) registered on May 16, 1968 has been amended to 'The Phantom' and the playing time amended to 76 minutes.

New companies registered

BELOW are details of new companies registered in Great Britain during December 1971 showing nominal capital. The figures are exclusive of unlimited companies and companies limited by guarantee.

Nominal Capital	Total	Public Companies	Private Companies
Not exceeding £100	2,526	—	2,526
Over £100 but under £1,000	118	—	118
£1,000 but under £10,000	916	—	916
£10,000 but under £50,000	160	—	160
£50,000 but under £100,000	15	—	15
£100,000 but under £1,000,000	12	—	12
£1,000,000 and over	1	—	1
Total number	3,748	—	3,748
	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
Total amount of Nominal Capital	8,484	—	8,484

Companies registered in Great Britain in 1970 and 1971

	1970		1971	
	Number	Nominal Capital £ thous.	Number	Nominal Capital £ thous.
January	2,087	5,528	2,684	10,440
February	2,156	7,556	2,323	3,961
March	2,464	5,098	3,136	7,720
April	2,556	7,657	3,210	16,525
May	2,322	10,323	3,087	5,233
June	2,670	6,097	3,569	7,317
July	2,573	16,272	3,142	6,631
August	2,280	4,355	3,483	6,559
September	2,461	6,404	3,139	9,140
October	2,615	6,726	3,490	61,353
November	2,564	4,831	3,950	8,073
December	2,972	37,229	3,748	8,484
Total	29,720	118,076	38,961	151,436

Business Monitor

THE following titles and issues of Business Monitor are now available and copies may be obtained by annual subscription from HMSO, PO Box 569, London, SE1 9NH.

Production series

Monthly at £1 a year post free:

- Imported timber for November
- Cars and commercial vehicles for November
- Radios, television sets and sound reproducing apparatus for October
- Gramophone records for October
- Paper and paper making materials for November

Quarterly at 37½p a year post free:

- Women's and girls' light outerwear, lingerie and infants wear for first quarter 1971
- Hosiery and other knitted goods for second quarter 1971
- Warp knitting for second quarter 1971
- Newspapers and periodicals for first quarter 1971

Civil aviation series

Monthly at £1 a year post free:

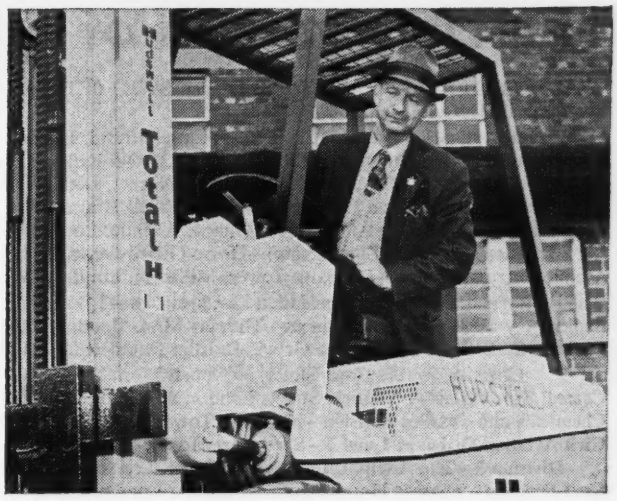
- Airport activity for November
- Air passengers for November
- Air freight and mail for November
- Airline operations for September

Service and distributive series

At 60p each a year post free:

- Catering trades for November

A complete list of titles of Business Monitors was last published in *Trade and Industry* on December 16 on page 562.



Mr. Colin MacPherson, chairman and managing director of the Australian mechanical handling concern, MacPherson Equipment, test driving Hudswell Badger's new Hudswell Total fork lift truck during a visit to the company's Leeds factory recently.

'Economic Progress Report' for February

THE February issue of *Economic Progress Report*, prepared by the Treasury Information Division, has been published. The main articles are as follows: Consumer spending in Britain and the EEC; New exchange rates (a summary of the realignment of currencies and other decisions taken at the meeting of the Group of Ten countries in Washington in December); Monthly economic assessment (see also *Trade and Industry* of January 20, page 100); Economic indicators.

Economic Progress Report is published every month. It contains articles on economic subjects, analysing or giving background to Government economic policy, together with the Treasury's assessment of the economic situation and a table and charts of economic indicators.

DETAILED STATISTICS OF UK OVERSEAS TRADE

Each month the Overseas Trade Statistics give a considerable amount of detail about United Kingdom imports, exports and commodities and, for many of them, the most important countries of consignment. The information in these statistics is a summary of much more detailed information. This is derived from declarations made by traders to HM Customs and Excise under the descriptions in the Tariff and Overseas Trade Classification (which has about 6,000 commodity headings): there are 188 specified countries for consignment. The fully detailed information is not published on a monthly basis but, when circumstances allow HM Customs and Excise can supply detailed information about trade under individual descriptions of the Tariff and Overseas Trade Classification and with individual countries or through United Kingdom ports, either for particular months or for longer periods. A charge is made which covers the cost of the service. Applications should be made to the Statistical Office (Bill of Entry Section), HM Customs and Excise, 27 Victoria Avenue, Southend-on-Sea, Essex, SS2 6AL (Tel. Southend (0702) 49421, Ext. 316 or 323 for Imports, or Ext. 314 or 315 for Exports, Telex 99112 CUSEX Southend).

The Department of Trade and Industry

HEADQUARTERS: 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (Tel: 01-222 7877. TA "Advantage London SW1", Telex No 27366 Answer Back DTIHQ London).

Accidents Investigation Branch—Shell Mex House, Strand, London WC2R 0DP (01-836 1207, Telex 22110, TA "Civilair London WC2").

Accountancy Services Division—Hillgate House, 26 Old Bailey, London EC4 7HU (01-248 5757, Telex 886143).

Civil Aviation Branch—The Adelphi, John Adam Street, London WC2N 6BQ (01-836 1207, Telex 22110, TA "Civilair London WC2").

Aerospace (Assessment and Research) Division—Abell House, John Islip Street, London SW1P 4LN (01-834 4422).

Air 1 Division (Launching Aid)—Horse Guards Avenue, London S.W.1 (01-930 7022).

Air 2 Division (Industrial Sponsorship)—Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (01-930 7022).

Atomic Energy Division—Millbank Tower, Millbank, London SW1P 4QU (01-834 2255).

Bankruptcy and Companies Liquidation Headquarters—2 Bunhill Row, London EC1Y 8LL (01-606 4071).

Bankruptcy High Court Department—Thomas More Building, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London WC2A 2JY (01-405 7641).

Business Statistics Office—Lime Grove, Ruislip, Middlesex HA4 8RS (01-866 8771/0).
Chartist Tower, Dock Street, Newport, Mon. NPT 1XG (0633 52277).

Central Secretariat—1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (01-222 7877, Telex 27366).

Chemicals and Textiles Division—Millbank Tower, Millbank, London SW1P 4QU (01-834 2255).

Civil Aviation Divisions 1 and 2—Shell Mex House, Strand, London WC2R 0DP (01-836 1207, Telex 22110 TA "Civilair London WC2").
Division 3—The Adelphi, John Adam Street, London WC2N 6BQ (01-836 1207, Telex 22110, TA "Civilair London WC2").

Coal Division—Thames House South, Millbank, London SW1P 4QJ (01-222 7000).

Commercial Relations and Exports Divisions—1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (01-222 7877, Telex 27366).

Companies Investigation Branch—2 Bunhill Row, London EC1Y 8LL (01-606 4071).

Companies Registration Office—Companies House, 55/71 City Road, London EC1Y 1BB (01-253 9393).

Companies (Winding-up) Department—Inveresk House, 346 Strand, London WC2R OHJ (01-836 7733).

Computers Systems and Electronics Division—Dean Bradley House, 52 Horseferry Road, SW1P 2AG (01-799 5688).

Concorde Division—St. Giles Court, 1/13 St. Giles High Street, London W.C.2 (01-636 3644).

Controllerate of National Air Traffic Services—The Adelphi, John Adam Street, London WC2N 6BQ (01-836 1207, Telex 22110, TA "Civilair London WC2").

Directorate General of Safety and Operations—Shell Mex House, Strand, London WC2R 0DP (01-836 1207, Telex 22110, TA "Civilair London WC2").

Economics and Statistics Divisions—1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (01-222 7877, Telex 27366).

Electricity Division—Thames House South, Millbank, London SW1P 4QJ (01-222 7000)

Energy Technology Division—Thames House South, Millbank, London SW1P 4QJ (01-222 7000).

Establishment Divisions—1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (01-222 7877, Telex 27366).

Export Licensing Branch—Norman Shaw North Building, Victoria Embankment, SW1A 2JB (01-930 4349, Telex 27366).

Export Planning and Development Division—1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (01-222 7877, Telex 27366).

Export Services Division—Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (01-248 5757, Telex 886143).

Europe, Industry and Technology Division—1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (01-222 7877, Telex 27366).

Fairs and Promotions Branch—Hillgate House, 26 Old Bailey EC4M 7HU (01-248 5757, Telex 886143).

Finance and Economic Appraisal Division—Abell House, John Islip Street, London SW1P 4LN (01-834 4422).

Fuel and Nationalised Industry Policy Division—Thames House South, Millbank, London SW1P 4QJ (01-222 7000).

Gas Division—Thames House South, Millbank, London SW1P 4QJ (01-222 7000).

Import Licensing Branch—Sanctuary Buildings, 20 Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3LB (01-222 7877, Telex 27366, TA "Explic London SW1").

Industrial and Commercial Policy Divisions—1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (01-222 7877, Telex 27366).

Information Division—1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (01-222 7877, Telex 27366).

Insurance and Companies Department—Sanctuary Buildings, 20 Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3DB (01-222 7877, Telex 27366).

Investment Grants Division—Sanctuary Buildings, 20 Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3DB (01-222 7877, Telex 27366).

Iron and Steel Division—Thames House South, Millbank, London SW1P 4QJ (01-222 7000).

Machine Tools and Manufacturing Machinery Division—Abell House, John Islip Street, London SW1P 4LN (01-834 4422).

Marine Division—Sunley House, 90-93 High Holborn, London WC1V 6LP (01-405 6911, Telex 264084, TA "Marbot London WC1").

Minerals, Metals and Electrical Engineering Division—Thames House South, Millbank, London SW1P 4QJ (01-222 7000).

Mines and Quarries Inspectorate—Thames House South, Millbank, London SW1P 4QJ (01-222 7000).

Nuclear Installations Inspectorate—Thames House South, Millbank, London SW1P 4QJ (01-222 7000).

Overseas Projects and Technology Division—1 Victoria Street, London SW1H OET (01-222 7877, Telex 27366).

Paper, Printing, Publishing, Services and Distribution Division—Millbank Tower, Millbank, London SW1P 4QU (01-834 2255).

Parliamentary Branch—1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (01-222 7877, Telex 27366).

Patent Office and Industrial Property and Copyright Department—25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1AY (01-405 8721, TA "Patoff London WC2"); Baskerville House, Browncross Street, New Bailey Street, Salford M3 5FU (061 832 9571).

Petroleum Division—Thames House South, Millbank, London SW1 4QJ (01-222 7000).

Regional Industrial Development Division—Millbank Tower, Millbank, London SW1P 4QU (01-834 2255).

Registry of Business Names—Companies House, 55/71 City Road, London EC1Y 1BB (01-253 9393).

Research Division—Abell House, John Islip Street, London SW1P 4LN (01-834 4422).

Safety and Health Division—Thames House South, Millbank, London SW1P 4QJ (01-222 7000).

Scientific Adviser's Division (Civil Aviation)—Shell Mex House, Strand, London WC2R 0DP (01-836 1207, Telex 22119).

Sea Transport Branch—34/36 Parliament Street, London SW1A 2ND (01-222 7060, Telex 24730).

Shipbuilding Policy Division—Thames House South, Millbank, London SW1P 4QJ (01-222 7000).

Shipping Policy Division—The Adelphi, John Adam Street, London WC2N 6BQ (01-836 1207, Telex 22110).

Small Firms Division—Abell House, John Islip Street, London SW1P 4LN (01-834 4422).

Solicitor's Department—Kingsgate House, 66/74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SH (01-222 7877, Telex 27366)

Space Division—Prospect House, 100 New Oxford Street, London WC1A 1HE (01-636 3644).

Standards, Weights and Measures Division—Abell House, John Islip Street, London SW1P 4LN (01-834 4422).

Tariff Division—Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SH (01-222 7877, Telex 27366).

Vehicles and Mechanical Engineering Products Division—Abell House, John Islip Street, London SW1P 4LN (01-834 4422).

Good sales prospects forecast after Long Beach Motorcycle Show

From the British Consulate-General, Los Angeles

THE joint venture calendar for 1972 got off to a good start in Long Beach, California where the 6th annual Motorcycle and Accessory Trade Show was held from January 7-9. Eight British companies exhibited their products at the show under the joint sponsorship of the Cycle and Motorcycle Association (CMCA) and the Department of Trade and Industry.

In a departure from the format of last year's show it was decided by the organisers, the *Motorcycle Dealers News*, to restrict this event to trade only. This proved to be a popular move with the dealers as some 800 attended as against 600 in 1971. The total attendance over the three days was over 5,000.

The importance and prestige of this, the first of a series of four such motorcycle and accessory trade exhibitions organised across the States by the *Motorcycle Dealer News* (the others are due to be held in Houston, Pittsburgh and Daytona) was enhanced by the formal recognition and support of the Motorcycle Industry Council of the United States. This was the first trade event to receive such support.

The CMCA's Director, Mr. Edward Wilson, manned an information booth where he was called upon to deal with a wide variety of inquiries about the British motorcycle industry from interested local dealers and distributors.

Dealer inquiries

On display for the first time in the United States was the new Norton Villiers 750cc machine which generated considerable interest and favourable comment. Norton Villiers United States sales manager, Mr. Harry Maxted, was confident that the new machine will be a winner in all respects—and had a pocket full of dealer inquiries to support his views. Norton Villiers also displayed their 1971 High Point winner and range of AJS off-road machines.

The Birmingham Small Arms Co. displayed a selection of 17 machines from their BSA and Triumph range of on-road motorcycles. The representatives manning the large BSA and Triumph displays were kept busy throughout and felt that the exposure of their products in support of their dealer network would prove extremely valuable in the coming year.

The third motorcycle manufacturer exhibiting with the British group was Rickman Bros. (Engineering) Ltd. Directors Derek Rickman and Ron Baines displayed three of their off-road motorcycles. This was an important diary-date for them in that it was the first trade function since the arrangements had been finalised for BSA's United States subsidiary to handle the distribution of Rickman machines in the United States. Rickmans are confident that this new distribution pattern will result in far more of their machines appearing on United States circuits and courses.

The parts and accessories side of the motorcycle industry were well represented by two newcomers to United States trade shows—Amal Ltd., displaying their wide range of carburetters and Paul Dunstall Equipment Ltd. exhibiting their custom accessories—and a regular exhibitor Joseph Lucas Ltd. with a selection taken from their vast range of electrical equipment and brake, clutch and shock absorber parts.

The mood this year indicates that 1972 is likely to be a very promising year for motorcycle and accessory sales in the United States. Despite Japanese domination of the import market, there seems no reason, on the evidence seen at Long Beach, why the British industry should not get a good share of the trade opportunities that will inevitably result from the increasing interest in California in the motorcycle as a traffic-jam-proof means of transport. (Picture, page 178).

Twice as big . . .

THE organisers of the second world exhibition and conference for ocean and seabed industries have announced that Oceanology International 72 (March 19-24) at Brighton, will be almost double the size of the first Oceanology International held in 1969. It will cover an area in excess of 100,000 square feet.

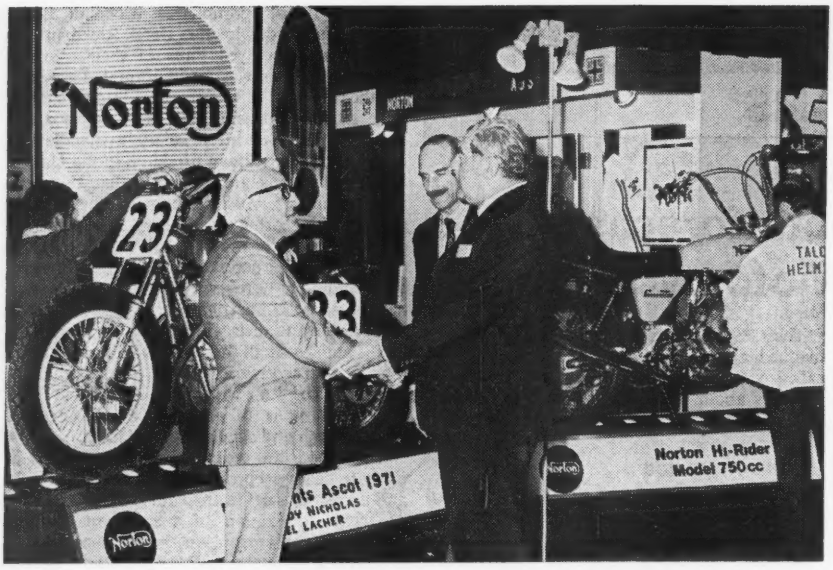
GOLD AWARD FOR EXPORTS

Brighton International Exhibition 72
and Trade Fair

Britain's showplace for international business, Brighton '72 will create big new selling opportunities in Europe and beyond. Climax to Euro-Brighton – a year of international attractions and events, the B.I.E. presents a unique shop window for industry and commerce. Extensive advertising and promotion will attract buyers from Britain and throughout the World. New innovations and joint promotions will help **you** to sell – at home and abroad.
Nearly one half of space is sold already!
Brighton '72 means business. It could mean big business for you.

16-24 September 1972 Metropole Exhibition Centre

Enquiries to:
The Lawson Organisation, Green Dragon House, 64 High Street, Croydon CR9 2UH, England.
Telephone 01-686 5741-3



Consul General, Mr. A. A. E. Franklin, greeting (on his left) the Norton Villiers Corporation sales manager, Mr. Harry Maxted. The Director of the Btirish Cycle and Motorcycle Association, Mr. Edward Wilson, is in the background immediately behind Mr. Franklin.

Decor International '72

THE world-wide interest in Decor International grows year by year and the 1972 International Contract Furnishing and Interior Design Exhibition to be held at Olympia, London, from May 23 to 26 will be more international in appeal than ever before.

More than 120 manufacturers from the United Kingdom and most European countries have booked exhibition space and Westbourne Exhibitions, the organisers, expect the final number of exhibitors to be around 200.

Nearly 20,000 visitors toured the four day exhibition in 1971 including many buyers from Japan, the United States, Russia and South Africa.

Products to be shown will include furniture, lighting, shop fittings and display equipment, carpets and floorcoverings, furnishing fabrics, ornamental ironmongery, pictures and prints, floral decor, wall coverings and ceiling systems.

More space for Toy Fair

THE completion of three big new air-conditioned exhibition halls adjoining the existing five in the Metropole Hotel complex, will bring more space plus a streamlining of the 1972 British International Toy Fair, Brighton. The Fair opens on Saturday (January 29), closing Wednesday, February 2.

Only three venues will be used. These are the Metropole complex, the adjacent Grand Hotel and the centrally situated Corn Exchange and Dome. About 400 British toy manufacturers will be showing their latest products on 'open' and easily accessible displays covering 170,000 sq. ft. (15,800 square metres).

All information regarding the 19th British International Toy Fair can be obtained from the Organiser, Mr. J. A. Glanfield, British Toy Fairs (International) Limited, Regent House, 89 Kingsway, London, WC2.

Lightshow and Furniture Show

OCCUPYING a combined total of display-space of approximately 300,000 square feet, the 1972 Furniture Show, with the 1972 Lightshow, will be held at Earls Court, London, from February 6 to 11. The opening of the joint event on Sunday, February 6 is an innovation.

Lightshow is devoted to domestic and decorative lighting. It is sponsored by the Decorative Lighting Association and organised by Brintex Exhibitions Ltd. At Earls Court it will occupy just under 40,000 square feet of display space.

Lightshow remains a completely separate and integral exhibition but it is believed that its appearance in conjunction with the Furniture Show will be an advantage for both exhibitions. The two events will cover the entire field of domestic lighting and furnishing.

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IZMIR INTERNATIONAL FAIR, TURKEY

20th August to 20th September, 1972

The British Pavilion, Gateway to the Turkish Market

Turkey is in the market for a wide variety of industrial and other equipment. The Turkish economy is on the upgrade. Gross national product currently increasing at 8 per cent annually. Turkish foreign payments are made promptly.

THE BRITISH PAVILION AT IZMIR (the only Trade Fair held in Turkey) **IS WHERE TURKISH INDUSTRIALISTS AND BUSINESSMEN EXPECT TO SEE YOUR PRODUCTS.**
(3 million visitors in 1971).

Special import licences for exhibitors of a wide range of products.

Brochure from: The British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey (Inc.), 69 Cannon Street, EC4N 5AB. Tel. 01-248 4444 or 01-876 7244.

Assistance to firms visiting overseas markets—DTI's outward mission scheme

THE Department of Trade and Industry outward mission scheme is intended to encourage businessmen to visit certain countries in order to explore and assess the prospects for exports or to reinforce a marketing effort. A group of businessmen travelling as a mission sponsored by a trade association or other appropriate non-profit making body may be eligible for support if they are visiting countries outside Western Europe†—and certain countries in Western Europe where trade drives are being undertaken as features of official export promotion activities. Such missions will generally be related to products which appear to have promise in the market or to planned promotions which are selected for official support.

Participants and support

Normally the minimum number of members of a mission qualifying for support is six and the maximum number is 20.

Financial assistance is normally limited to one representative of each company participating in an outward mission plus a mission secretary or co-ordinator.

The total time to be spent abroad by each mission will be agreed with the sponsor. Each participant will be required to show that he participated for not less than two-thirds of this period.

Each participant in a mission approved for support under this scheme will be eligible for reimbursement of up to 50 per cent of the return economy (or tourist) rate air fare for the agreed itinerary.

Travel

It is expected that wherever possible journeys will be made by British carriers. Should other than British carriers be used the reasons must be stated. Any charter flights arranged must be with British carriers to be eligible for a contribution towards the cost, unless the prior agreement of the Department of Trade and Industry is obtained to the use of a foreign airways company. Participants should send their claims for reimbursement to the sponsoring body.

Proposals

Proposals for outward missions should be lodged with the Director, Fairs & Promotions Branch, at the address shown below, as early as possible and not later than six months before the proposed date of departure.

Sponsoring bodies are required to accept that companies which do not belong to their organisations can qualify as participants.

Firms will be expected to:

(a) provide the sponsoring body with information about the products or services they wish to sell and the marketing objectives they seek to realise at least three months before the proposed mission's departure date;

(b) ensure that their representative on the proposed mission is competent to discuss all aspects, including the supply of the products or services they wish to sell;

(c) have the production capacity to enable them to supply any business that may result from the mission;

(*d*) be prepared to establish a sales channel in the country concerned, unless one already exists;

(*e*) meet all other costs of their participation except for those eligible for assistance;

(*f*) provide the sponsoring body, within two months of the end of the mission, with a report indicating the business actually placed during the mission, what marketing arrangements were made as a result of the mission and the extent to which the firm's marketing objectives were realised; and

(*g*) lodge their claims for assistance together with the supporting documents in the form of air ticket stubs and evidence of payment for travel, with the sponsoring body within two months of the end of the mission.

The Trade Association, Chamber of Commerce, or other sponsoring body has a key organising role and will be expected to:

(*a*) copy to the Director, Fairs & Promotions Branch any correspondence they have with overseas Posts before submitting a proposal.

(*b*) provide the Director, Fairs & Promotions Branch with the following basic information when making a proposal:

(i) the suggested itinerary, giving

(ii) the details of the route to be followed,

(iii) the towns to be visited, with stop-over times at each place,

(iv) the suggested dates, and

(v) an estimate of the number of firms wishing to participate;

(vi) give an undertaking, should the mission proceed, to provide the Department of Trade and Industry with a report on the mission, together with an assessment of its commercial effectiveness; and

(vii) undertake to lodge all claims for assistance with Fairs & Promotions Branch not later than three months after the end of the mission.

NOTE: Approval in principle will be given as soon as possible.

(*c*) Thereafter, and before final approval is given, provide at least three months before the proposed departure date:

(i) name and address of each firm wishing to participate and the name and status of their representative;

(ii) the products or services each firm is planning to promote;

(iii) the marketing objectives each firm seeks to achieve by participating, eg to explore the market, to visit existing or potential agents.

(*d*) After final approval has been given arrange a briefing meeting for participants before the departure date and to notify the appropriate Department of Trade and Industry Regional Office or the General Export Services Branch, who will send a representative to such meetings.

It shall be a condition of the Department of Trade and Industry's support for a mission that no claims will be met until the reports mentioned have been received and a certificate has been provided by the sponsor giving details of the agreed towns visited by each mission member and the dates of such visits, and the Department reserves the right to refuse to consider claims not lodged within three months of the completion of the mission.

More information: Fairs & Promotions Branch, Department of Trade & Industry, Hillgate House, 26 Old Bailey, London EC4M 7HU. Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 555.

† For the purpose of this Notice Western Europe includes countries in the European Free Trade Association, the European Economic Community, Spain, Turkey, Greece and Finland.

Good business for Leicester firms

DURING 1970 the Leicester and County Chamber of Commerce and Industry organised six trade missions, visiting the following countries: Scandinavia, America, Italy, Hungary, Russia, and Mexico.

To enable the Chamber to assess the value of these missions firms were asked to give the results of their visits to these overseas markets.

The following table shows the results for 1970:

	1970 £
(*a*) Value of orders obtained during the missions	555,740
(*b*) Value of orders obtained since the missions	1,292,903
(*c*) Value of orders outstanding	1,025,885
	£2,974,538

These figures show that £1,848,643 (*a* & *b*) of direct business was brought into Leicester during 1970. Fifty-seven companies participated in these visits.

Japanese yachtsmen at Poole

NINE representatives of Japanese yachting interests were recently guests of Southern Ocean Shipyard Ltd., the glassfibre yacht builders, at their waterfront premises in Poole, Dorset.

During their tour of the yard, they inspected four 71-foot Ocean 71s now being completed for export, including one for entry in the 1972 Single-Handed Trans-Atlantic Race.

They also inspected a Gallant 53 and were shown over the moulding shop where the company's newest class, Pionier 10, is being produced.

The party included yacht owners, builders, designers and dealers. They were, Mr. Gaku Kimura of Kanagawa, Mr. Tadao Uematsu of Chigasaki (both of G & H Marine Craft), Mr. Hisashi Kobayashi of Tokyo (president of the Keihin Motorboat Co., vice-chairman of the Kanto Boat Dealers Association and Commissioner of the Japan Boating Industries Association), Mr. Osamu Kobayashi of Kanagawi (Tsujido Kako Co.), Mr. Yoshitaka Kobayashi of Tokyo, Mr. Tomoichiro Umeda of Tokyo, Mr. Shinbei Kamiya of Tokyo (both of the Dia Craft Co.) and Mr. Toshimori Maeda of Shizuoka (boat designer).

US food and drink drive

A FOOD and drink mission to the United States during the period May 3-26 is being organised by the British Food Export Council. Itinerary has been fixed to cover the following cities: Dallas, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Chicago, Atlanta and New York. BFEC are recommending that the mission should comprise approximately 20 in number and estimate the cost would be between £500 and £600 for 22 days. Details from the Director General, British Food Export Council, 31/32 Haymarket, London, S.W.1. (Tel. 01-839 4181).

EXPORT ORDERS

£7¾ million Indian contract

Power-Gas Ltd., London, a Davy-Ashmore Co., has received a major plant contract from Southern Petrochemical Industrial Corporation, India. It is for an ammonia plant, the largest to be built in India, which will form part of a new £39 million fertiliser complex at Tuticorin, Madras State. The value of the Power-Gas contract is £7¾ million. It was won against strong international competition.

Power-Gas will carry out the process design, detailed engineering, project management, procurement of offshore equipment and materials, supervision of erection and commissioning of the plant. A large part of the equipment will be manufactured in India, as will the necessary structural steel, certain electrical equipment, instruments and piping. The plant is due for completion early in 1974.

The ammonia plant will have a capacity of 1,100 tons/day. It will use naphtha as feedstock.

Power-Gas is at present carrying out contracts for several other large scale projects in India, valued at over £10 million, including two copper flash smelting installations and plants to produce titanium dioxide and specialty oils.

Generating plant for Australian power station

The Commonwealth Department of Works in Australia has placed an order for the supply and erection of Hawker Siddeley diesel generating plant worth £875,000 ($A 1.75 million) with Hawker Siddeley Brush Pty. Ltd., Melbourne, for a new power station at Alice Springs in the Northern Territory.

The diesel engines for the sets will be manufactured in Britain at the Stockport, Cheshire, works of Mirrlees Blackstone Ltd., a Hawker Siddeley Diesels company and ac generators will be supplied by Brush Electrical Machines Ltd., Loughborough, Leics, a Hawker Siddeley Electric company.

The engines—two Mirrlees Blackstone KV16 Major diesels have a site rating of 7,770 bhp at 500 rev/min and are coupled to 5.6 MW Brush generators. They are capable of being converted to dual fuel as natural gas may become available in Alice Springs. The Department of Works also has an option on a third set.

Fuel storage equipment, a 10,000 gallon water treatment plant and cooling towers are also included in the Hawker Siddeley Brush contract.

Polish airline chooses British equipment

RFD-GQ Ltd., Godalming, Surrey, manufacturers of inflatable safety and survival equipment, has recently received its first major Polish aeronautical contract from LOT Polish Airlines for the supply of inflatable lifesaving equipment. The order, comprising 12 30U Mk. 3 liferafts and 24 type 72 Mk. 3 infants' lifejackets, was received through Pezetel, Poland's Foreign Trade Enterprise of Aviation Industry in Warsaw. The equipment is to be installed on LOT's Ilyushin 62s.

£20,000 burners on order

A £20,000 Polish order for the supply of a fully automatic combustion system for two 60 ton steam boilers has been won by Peabody Ltd., London. The order has been placed by Elektrim, Warsaw who are supplying the two Fakop-Sosnowiec boilers to a sugar beet pulp production plant in Xanthi, Greece. Peabody are also supplying two burners for the dryers at Xanthi.

Telephone build-up

Orders worth over £½ million have been received by GEC-AEI Telecommunications Ltd., Coventry, from the Nigerian Ministry of Communications. These increase the value of the company's current contribution to the Nigerian national telecommunications development plan to over £10 million.

Equipment will be supplied to extend the capacity of eight existing telephone exchanges, convert them for STD working and connect them into the nationwide microwave-radio trunk transmission network worth £9.6 million currently being installed by GEC.

More power business

Brentford Electric, Crawley (a member of the GHP Group), has won a £340,000 contract to design, build and install a range of power supplies for the intersecting storage ring now under construction at the German Electron-Synchrotron Laboratory (DESY) at Hamburg.

The contract was awarded jointly to Brentford Electric and to Smit of Nijmegen. It follows the successful commissioning early in 1971 of 103 precision dc power supplies designed and built by Brentford to energise the intersecting storage ring at the CERN 28 GeV Proton Synchrotron Laboratory at Geneva.

Farm machinery for Afghanistan

Massey-Ferguson, Coventry, has signed a contract with the Agricultural Development Bank of Afghanistan for the supply of 450 agricultural tractors and an extensive range of matching implements.

It is the second large contract to be awarded Massey-Ferguson in Afghanistan by the Agricultural Development Bank; in 1966 the company supplied some 200 tractors and over 1,000 implements.

Grabbing cranes on order

Stothert and Pitt Ltd. has been awarded a £250,000 contract to design and supply four grabbing cranes for two new fertiliser plants under construction in Turkey. The contract was awarded to the Bath-based engineering group by Woodall-Duckham, the international processing engineering specialists of Crawley, Sussex, main contractors for this £10 million development.

The Stothert cranes, each with a four ton lifting capacity, will be used to unload phosphate rock and pyrites from bulk cargo carriers at Yarimca and Iskenderun.

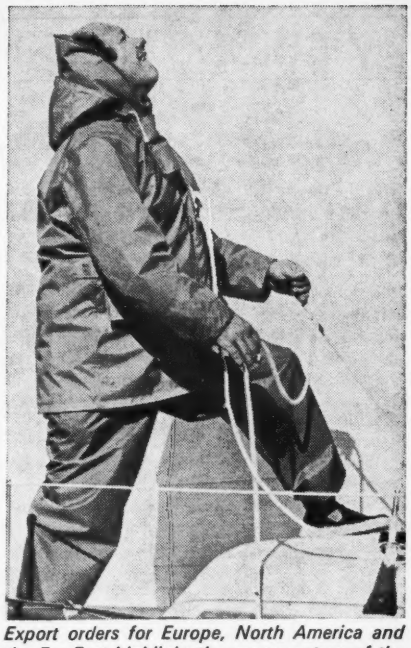
New Brazilian contract

Quimica Industrial Brasileira S.A. (Quimbrasil) has selected the Fertilizer Division of Fisons Ltd. for the provision of process licence and know-how services for its phosphoric acid and ammonium phosphate factory to be erected at Jacupiranga, some 240 km from Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Power-Gas Ltd. will be the prime contractor responsible for the basic engineering, procurement of UK equipment and the supply of expatriate supervision in the detailed engineering (to be handled by a Brazilian contractor), procurement of Brazilian equipment, plant erection and commissioning.

Exports double

Export sales of conveyor and transmission chains and sprockets by Ewart Chainbelt Co. Ltd. rose by 98 per cent last year, compared with the 1970 figures. The record increase achieved by the Derby-based company meant that more than 63 per cent of its total sales in the year ended October 2, 1971, were to export markets.



Export orders for Europe, North America and the Far East highlight the success story of the 'Flintwear' ocean sailing jacket, the first 'three-in-one' jacket. Manufactured in the Isle of Wight by the Howard Flint Division of Irvin Great Britain Ltd., the jacket has proved to be a world-seller since its launch at the International Boat Show at Earl's Court last January. The BSI-approved jacket has been sent to the United States, Greece, Switzerland, Spain, France, Germany, Italy, Sweden and Japan. The photograph shows the jacket in use with safety harness.

Fluid bed dryers for Russia

A number of module constructed fluid bed dryers supplied by Arthur White Process Plant Ltd., Nantwich, Cheshire, for the drying of animal food supplements have been despatched to Russia. The rapid drying time, combined with the ability to change from one product to another with minimum contamination and loss of productivity time, were some of the main points which secured this order against strong competition.

£200,000 Middle East order

An order worth about £200,000 has been awarded to Albert Mann Engineering Co. Ltd., a member of The Wellman Engineering Corporation, for rolling mills, shears and scalper with all necessary handling equipment. The plant is to be installed in the new Royal Mint in Teheran under a contract for which Husband and Co. Ltd., Sheffield, are acting as consulting engineers. The Albert Mann plant will be used in the production of the coinage metal to make coins for the Bank of Iran.

Contract in Greece

Constructors John Brown Ltd., London, have been awarded a contract for the construction of a sulphuric acid plant at Drapetsona near Piraeus for the Hellenic Chemical Products and Fertilizer Co. Ltd.

Vibrators for SAAB-Scania

The Almco Supersheen division of Great Britain, Ltd., Hertfordshire, has won an order for the supply of two vibratory finishing machines to SAAB-Scania, of Sweden, for the surface finishing of aircraft components.

TRADE INFORMATION

Zambia: second national development plan

THE Second National Development Plan for 1972–76 was tabled by President Kaunda in the Zambian Parliament on January 12. Top priority under the new plan is to be given to the development of agriculture and the diversification of the economy. In the industrial sector high priority is to be accorded to import substitution industries to conserve foreign exchange reserves. Total budgetary resources during the plan amount to K2,609 million, comprising K1,234 million in projects and programmes on capital and recurrent accounts and K1,375 million on Government recurrent account. Some of the principal items of expenditure are as follows:

Transport and communications: K63 million for road construction; capital expenditure of K133 million on the construction of the Tanzam railway; K49 million on postal and telecommunications services.

Water resources: Extensive programme of water development in rural areas, involving the supply of improved drinking water.

Power generation: Current installed capacity of 620 megawatts to be increased to 1,634 megawatts.

Housing: 70,000 housing units, mostly low cost, to be built, K100 million being provided by Government and an additional K100 million by non-Government sources.

Education: Increased enrolment in schools and university; expansion of technical education and national service.

Health: Highest priority to be given to training programmes, while free medical services are to continue.

Copies of the plan will be available shortly at the Department of Trade and Industry's Statistics and Market and Intelligence Library, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU.

CRE Ext. 2226

Tunisia: trade agreements

DENMARK: The Tunisian *Journal Officiel* of December 3, 1971, announced the renewal for a further year from June 1, 1971, of the trade agreement of 1960 between Tunisia and Denmark. Under the terms of the agreement, Tunisian exports to Denmark will include foodstuffs, phosphates, wine and minerals. In return Danish exports to Tunisia will include machinery, pharmaceuticals and dairy products. **EDB Ext. 458/459/461**

BENELUX: The Tunisian *Journal Officiel* of December 10, 1971, announced the renewal for a further year from April 1, 1971, of the trade agreement of 1958 between Tunisia and Benelux. Principal Tunisian imports will consist of iron and steel products, machinery, and fats and oils, while Tunisian exports will mainly take the form of phosphates and agricultural produce. There is little change in the quotas compared with previous years. **EDB Ext. 423/408**

ETHIOPIA: The Tunisian *Journal Officiel* of December 10, 1971, announced the renewal for a further year from June 26, 1971, of the trade agreement of 1960 between Tunisia and Ethiopia. Under the terms of the agreement, Tunisian exports will consist of mainly agricultural products and phosphates while Ethiopian exports will include hides and skins, livestock and spices. **EDB Ext. 471/472**

IRAN: The Tunisian *Journal Officiel* of December 10, 1971, announced the renewal for a further year from July 20, 1971, of the trade agreement of 1968 between Tunisia and Iran. Under the terms of the agreement, Tunisian imports from Iran will include crude petroleum, chemical products and pharmaceuticals. In return Tunisian exports to Iran will include phosphates, live animals, and woollen and textile goods. **EDB Ext. 420/475**

SOUTH VIETNAM: The Tunisian *Journal Officiel* of December 10, 1971, announced the renewal for a year from May 10, 1971, of the trade agreement of 1966 between Tunisia and South Vietnam. Tunisian exports to South Vietnam will include agricultural products, minerals and manufactured goods. South Vietnamese exports to Tunisia will include mainly natural products.

EDB Ext. 420/475

Italy: trade agreements

PORTUGAL: A Circular in the Italian *Informazioni per il Commercio Estero* of December 29, 1971, announced that, following the Decision of October 25, 1971, by the Council of the European Communities authorising the extension, the Trade Agreement between Italy and Portugal signed on March 4, 1961, has been extended for a further year until December 31, 1972.

ROMANIA: A Circular in the Italian *Informazioni per il Commercio Estero* of December 29, 1971, announced that the quota lists annexed to the Protocol of April 12, 1971, between Italy and Romania will be valid for a further six months until June 30, 1972.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA: A Circular in the Italian *Informazioni per il Commercio Estero* of December 29, 1971, gave details of the Protocol for the year 1972 within the framework of the long-term Trade Agreement of November 14, 1969, between Italy and Czechoslovakia, setting out particulars and amounts of the bilateral quotas between the two countries for this year. Details in the Italian language including commodity lists are available on application.

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA: The Italian *Informazioni per il Commercio Estero* of December 29, 1971, announced that the provisions set out in a Circular dated December 12, 1970, for the 1971 trade programme between Italy and the People's Republic of China will also be valid for the year 1972. **EDB Ext. 466/467/482**

ALBANIA: The Italian *Informazioni per il Commercio Estero* of December 29, 1971 announced that the quota lists annexed to the Trade Agreement of February 19, 1971, between Italy and Albania will be valid for a further six months until June 30, 1972. Details including the quota lists for 1971 in the Italian language are available from Tariff Section. **EDB Ext. 466/467/482**

POLAND: The Italian *Informazioni per il Commercio Estero* of December 8, 1971, announced that the quota lists annexed to the 1971 Trade Protocol of December 9, 1970, between Italy and Poland will be valid for a further six months until June 30, 1972.

EDB Ext. 466/467/482

TARIFF & TRADE NOTICES

European Communities

COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY: The texts of the following Regulations, proposed regulations and proposed directive which affect the various agricultural sectors in the EEC have been published in the *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes*. The French texts may be seen on application.

(*continued on next page*)

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EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES
continued

General. The *Journal Officiel* No. C1, January 7, 1972, contains the text of a proposed directive extending to December 31, 1975, the period referred to in Article 7 paragraph 1c of the Directive of June 26, 1964 relating to problems of public health as regards intra-Community trade in cattle and pigs. It should be noted that the text of the Directive, when finally approved, may differ from the draft text referred to above.

Regulation (CEE) No. 17/72 fixes the countervailing amounts applicable from January 3, 1972, in the agricultural sector following the temporary widening of the margins of fluctuation in the currencies of certain Member States, excluding the amounts applicable for goods covered by Regulation (CEE) No. 1059/69. (*Journal Officiel* No. L5, January 6, 1972.)

Cereals. The *Journal Officiel* No. C1, January 7, 1972 contains the text of a proposed regulation amending Regulation (CEE) No. 359/67 relating to the common organisation of the markets in the rice sector. It should be noted that the text of the Regulation when finally approved, may differ from the draft text referred to above.

Fruit and vegetables. Regulation (CEE) No. 53/72 relates to the application of the Common Customs Tariff to imports of certain varieties of sweet oranges originating in Spain. (*Journal Officiel* No. L8, January 11, 1972.)

Regulation (CEE) No. 54/72 relates to the application of the Common Customs Tariff to imports of mandarins, satsumas, clementines, tangerines and other similar citrus hybrids originating in Spain. (*Journal Officiel* No. L8, January 11, 1972.)

Regulation (CEE) No. 55/72 lays down the conditions governing competitive tenders for the disposal of fruits and vegetables withdrawn from the market. (*Journal Officiel* No. L9, January 12, 1972.)

Regulation (CEE) No. 61/72 establishes a countervailing duty on the imports of certain varieties of sweet oranges coming from Algeria. (*Journal Officiel* No. L9, January 12, 1972.)

EDB Ext. 7174/408

UNCTAD GENERALISED PREFERENCES SYSTEM: The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. L287, December 30, 1971, contains the texts of the following Regulations and Decisions:

Regulation (CEE) No. 2794/71 relates to the opening, allocation and administration of Community tariff quotas for the period January 1 to December 31, 1972, for certain products originating in developing countries.

Regulations (CEE) No. 2795/71 relates to the opening of tariff preferences for the period January 1 to December 31, 1972 for certain products originating in developing countries.

Regulation (CEE) No. 2796/71 relates to the opening, allocation and administration of Community tariff quotas for the period January 1 to December 31, 1972, for certain products originating in developing countries.

Regulation (CEE) No. 2797/71 relates to the opening of tariff preferences for the period January 1 to December 31, 1972, for certain products originating in developing countries.

Regulation (CEE) No. 2798/71 relates to the opening, allocation and administration of a Community tariff quotas for the period January 1 to December 31, 1972, for certain textile products and footwear originating in developing countries.

Regulation (CEE) No. 2799/71 relates to the opening of tariff preferences for the period January 1 to December 31, 1972, for certain textile products and footwear originating in developing countries.

Regulation (CEE) No. 2800/71 establishes, for certain products falling within Chapters 1 to 24 of the Common Customs Tariff a system of generalised preferences in favour of developing countries for the period January 1 to December 31, 1972.

Decision 71/403/CECA relates to the opening, allocation and administration of tariff quotas, for the period January 1 to December 31, 1972, for certain iron and steel products originating in developing countries.

Decision 71/404/CECA relates to the opening of tariff preferences for the period January 1 to December 31, 1972, for certain iron and steel products originating in developing countries.

Details of the above Regulations and Decisions together with the French texts and the conditions attached to the quotas may be obtained on application.

EDB Ext. 7174/408

EEC/ISRAEL AGREEMENT: The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. L287, December 30, 1971, contains the text of Regulation (CEE) No. 2781/71 relating to the opening, allocation and administration of a Community tariff quota for the period January 1 to December 31, 1972, for other woven fabrics of cotton (CCT. No. 55.09) originating in Israel. The French text may be seen on application.

EDB Ext. 7174/408

EEC/SPAIN AGREEMENT: The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. L287 dated December 30, 1971 contains the text of the following Regulations:

Regulation (CEE) No. 2782/71 relates to the opening, allocation and administration of a Community tariff quota for the period January 1 to December 31, 1972, for dried figs in immediate packagings of a net weight of 15 kg. or less (CCT. No. ex 08.03 BI) originating in Spain.

Regulation (CEE) No. 2783/71 relates to the opening, allocation and administration of a Community tariff quota for the period January 1 to December 31, 1972, for dried grapes in immediate packagings of a net weight of 15 kg. or less (CCT. No. 08.04 BI) originating in Spain.

Regulation (CEE) No. 2784/71 relates to the opening, allocation and administration of a Community tariff quota for the period January 1 to December 31, 1972 for other woven fabrics of cotton (CCT. No. 55.09) originating in Spain.

Regulation (CEE) No. 2785/71 relates to the opening, allocation and administration of a Community tariff quota for the period January 1 to December 31, 1972 for certain petroleum products, falling within Chapter 27 of the Common Customs Tariff, refined in Spain.

The French texts may be seen on application.

EDB Ext. 7174/408

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EEC/MALTA AGREEMENT: The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. L287, December 30, 1971, contains the texts of the following Regulations:

Regulation (CEE) No. 2786/71 relates to the opening, allocation and administration of a Community tariff quota for the period January 1 to December 31, 1972, for cotton yarn not put up for retail sale (CCT. No. 55.05) originating in Malta.

Regulation (CEE) No. 2787/71 relates to the opening, allocation and administration of a Community tariff quota for the period January 1 to December 31, 1972, for man-made fibres (CCT. No. 56.04) originating in Malta.

Regulation (CEE) No. 2788/71 relates to the opening, allocation and administration of a Community tariff quota for the period January 1 to December 31, 1972, for outer garments and other articles, knitted or crocheted, not elastic nor rubberised (CCT. No. 60.05) originating in Malta.

Regulation (CEE) No. 2789/71 relates to the opening, allocation and administration of a Community tariff quota for the period January 1 to December 31, 1972, for men's and boys' outer garments (CCT. No. 61.01) originating in Malta.

EDB Ext. 7174/408

EEC/TURKEY AGREEMENT: The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. L287 dated December 30, 1971 contains the texts of the following Regulations:

Regulation (CEE) No. 2790/71 relates to the opening, allocation and administration of a Community tariff quota for the period January 1 to September 30, 1972, for fresh or dried nuts, hazelnuts, shelled or not (CCT. No. 08.05 G) originating in Turkey.

Regulation (CEE) No. 2791/71 relates to the opening, allocation and administration of a Community tariff quota for the period January 1 to September 30, 1972, for certain petroleum products falling within Chapter 27 of the Common Customs Tariff.

Regulation (CEE) No. 2792/71 relates to the opening, allocation and administration of a Community tariff quota for the period January 1 to September 30, 1972, for cotton yarn not put up for retail sale and other woven fabrics of cotton (CCT. Nos. 55.05 and 55.09) originating in Turkey.

Regulation (CEE) No. 2793/71 partially or totally suspends the Common Customs Tariff duties for the period January 1 to September 30, 1972, for certain agricultural products originating in Turkey.

The French texts may be seen on application.

EDB Ext. 7174/408

TARIFF QUOTAS IN THE EEC: The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. L287, December 30, 1971, contains the texts of a number of Regulations setting up Community tariff quotas for certain products as follows:

Regulation (CEE) No. 2772/71 relates to the opening, allocation and administration of a Community tariff quota for 5,300 tonnes of eels (CCT. No. ex 03.01 A II) at a 'nil' rate of duty for the period January 1 to December 31, 1972. 4,300 tonnes of the quota have been allocated on the following basis:

Germany	2,800 tonnes
Benelux	1,000 tonnes
France	100 tonnes
Italy	400 tonnes

The remaining 1,000 tonnes will form a reserve available to Member States who use 90 per cent or more of their original allocation.

Regulation (CEE) No. 2773/71 relates to the opening, allocation and administration of a Community tariff quota for 1,715 tonnes of raw silk (not thrown) (CCT. No. 50.02) at a 'nil' rate of duty for the period January 1 to December 31, 1972. 1,415 tonnes of the quota have been allocated on the following basis:

Germany	210 tonnes
Benelux	5 tonnes
France	600 tonnes
Italy	600 tonnes

The remaining 300 tonnes of the quota will form a reserve available to Member States who use 90 per cent or more of their original allocation.

Regulation (CEE) No. 2774/71 relates to the opening, allocation and administration of a Community tariff quota for 50 tonnes of silk yarn, other than yarn of noil or other waste silk, not put up for retail sale (CCT. No. ex 50.04) at a 3 per cent rate of duty for the period January 1 to December 31, 1972. 40 tonnes of the quota have been allocated on the following basis:

Germany	20 tonnes
Benelux	2 tonnes
France	12 tonnes
Italy	6 tonnes

The remaining 10 tonnes will form a reserve available to Member States who use 90 per cent or more of their original allocation.

Regulation (CEE) No. 2775/71 relates to the opening, allocation and administration of a Community tariff quota for 170 tonnes of yarn spun from silk waste other than noil, not put up for retail sale (CCT. No. ex 50.05) at a 1.5 per cent rate of duty for the period January 1 to December 31, 1972. 140 tonnes of the quota have been allocated on the following basis:

Germany	100 tonnes
Benelux	1 tonne
France	17 tonnes
Italy	22 tonnes

The remaining 30 tonnes will form a reserve available to Member States who use 90 per cent or more of their original allocation.

Regulation (CEE) No. 2776/71 relates to the opening, allocation and administration of 1,141,000 tonnes of newsprint (CCT. No. 48.01 A) at a 'nil' rate of duty for the period January 1 to December 31, 1972. The quota has been allocated on the following basis:

Germany	660,000 tonnes
Benelux	273,000 tonnes
France	200,000 tonnes
Italy	8,000 tonnes

Regulation (CEE) No. 2777/71 relates to the opening, allocation and administration of a Community tariff quota for 20,000 tonnes of ferro-silicon (CCT. No. 73.02 C) at a 'nil' rate of duty for the period January 1 to December 31, 1972. The quota has been allocated on the following basis:

Germany	3,500 tonnes
Benelux	15,500 tonnes
France	50 tonnes
Italy	950 tonnes

Regulations (CEE) No. 2778/71 relates to the opening, allocation and administration of a Community tariff quota for 50,000 tonnes of ferro-silico-manganese (CCT No. 73.02 D) at a 'nil' rate of duty

(continued on next page)

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EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES
continued

for the period January 1 to December 31, 1972. 47,000 tonnes of the quota have been allocated on the following basis:

Germany	41,000 tonnes
Benelux	4,100 tonnes
France	100 tonnes
Italy	1,600 tonnes

The remaining 3,000 tonnes will form a reserve available to Member States who use 90 per cent or more of their original allocation.

Regulation (CEE) No. 2779/71 relates to the opening, allocation and administration of a Community tariff quota for 3,000 tonnes of ferro-chromium containing by weight 0.10 per cent or less of carbon and more than 30 per cent but not more than 90 per cent, inclusive, of chromium (refined ferro-chromium) (CCT. No. 73.02 E I) at a 'nil' rate of duty for the period January 1 to December 31, 1972. The quota has been allocated on the following basis:

Germany	200 tonnes
Benelux	180 tonnes
France	10 tonnes
Italy	2,610 tonnes

Details of the method of allocation and of the conditions attached to all the quotas, together with the French texts of all the Regulations referred to above, may be seen on application.

EDB Ext. 7174/408

RULES OF COMPETITION: The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. L7, January 8, 1972, contains the text of Decision 72/21/CEE relating to the application of Article 86 of the EEC Treaty in the case of the Continental Can Company (ref. IV-26811). The French text of this Decision may be seen on application.

CRE Ext. 2354/2355

COMMON CUSTOMS TARIFF: The *Board of Trade Journal*, September 6, 1968, contained a notice about the Common Customs Tariff of the European Communities which came into effect on July 1, 1968, and was published as Regulation (CEE) No. 950/68 in the *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. L172, July 22, 1968. The *Journal Officiel* No. L1, January 1, 1972, contains the text of Regulation (CEE) No. 1/72 amending Regulation (CEE) No. 950/68 and setting out the rates of duty applicable to imports from third countries with effect from January 1, 1972.

EDB Ext. 7174/408

France

IMPORT REGULATIONS — PRESERVED OR SEMI-PRESERVED FOOD PRODUCTS: The French *Journal Officiel* of January 9 published an arrêté dated December 14, 1971, setting out the regulations governing the marking of preserved or semi-preserved food products for the year 1972.

For semi-preserved products the date should include the letter O (the code letter for goods manufactured in the year 1972) followed by a number between 1 and 366 showing the day of manufacture during 1972 of the goods in question.

For quick-frozen foods the regulations of Decree No. 64/949 of September 9, 1964, still apply, ie the outer wrapping or container must bear the date on which they were quick frozen. This date must be in indelible ink and can be in conventional code, but all symbols should be marked without spacing and start with the year of processing. The Service de la Repression des Fraudes must be advised if code dates are used.

For both preserved and quick frozen foods, manufacturers and importers may apply in writing to the Service de la Repression des Fraudes et du Contrôle de la Qualité, 42 rue de Bourgogne, Paris 7e, for the regulations governing the labelling of these products.

Copies of the French text of this notice can be sent on request or seen at Export House.

EDB Ext. 423/408/288

Irish Republic

IMPOSITION OF DUTIES (IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS) ORDER, 1971: The Goverment of the Irish Republic has made an order entitled 'Imposition of Duties (Iron and Steel Products) Order, 1971' which terminates the suspension of customs duty on certain iron and steel products falling under Tariff Headings Nos. 73.10 and 73.11. The order came into operation on the close of the official day of December 31, 1971.

EDB Ext. 466/467/482

Iceland

GLOBAL QUOTAS FOR 1972: The Icelandic Ministry of Commerce announced recently the following global quotas for imports into Iceland during 1972. The quotas cover imports from all free currency countries.

Tariff heading No.	Commodity	Thousand Kronur except where stated
ex 09.01.11	Coffee roasted in retail packings 2 kilos or less	5,000
17.04.01	Sweetened liquorice and liquorice preparations	25,000
17.04.03	Sugar bonbons, sweet tablets and lozenges	
17.04.04	Chewing gum, whether or not covered with sugar	
17.04.05	Caramels	
17.04.09	Other sugar confectionery, not containing cocoa	
18.06.09	Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa	
20.04.00	Fruit, fruit peel and parts of plants preserved by sugar (drained, glacé or crystallised)	5,000
ex 22.03.00	Beer made from malt containing 2¼% of alcohol by volume or less	5,000
25.23.00	Portland cement, ciment fondu, slag cement, super-sulphate cement and similar hydraulic cements, whether or not coloured or in the form of clinker	10,000 tons
59.04.01	Fishing lines and cords	120 tons
ex 59.04.02	Ropes, excluding grass ropes and metal twined ropes	290 tons
ex 85.01.09	Transformers excluding welding transformers	11,000
ex 94.01.09	Chairs and other seats (other than those falling within heading No. 94.02) whether or not convertible into beds and parts thereof, excluding chairs for motor vehicles	35,000
94.03.09	Other furniture and parts therefore	
94.04.00	Mattress supports; articles of bedding or similar furnishing, fitted with springs or stuffed or internally fitted with any material or of expanded, foam or sponge rubber, or expanded, foam or sponge artificial plastic material, whether or not covered (for example mattresses, quilts, eiderdowns, cushions, pouffes and pillows)	
96.01 and ex 96.02	Brooms and brushes except brushes of a kind used as parts of machines, paint rollers, squeegees (other than roller squeegees) and mops, artists' brushes and toothbrushes	3,000

EDB Ext. 458/459/461

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Spain

CUSTOMS TARIFF MODIFICATIONS—CHEMICAL PRODUCTS: In the *State Gazette* of January 6, 1972, the Spanish authorities announced modifications affecting the following sub-headings of the Spanish customs tariff:

Tariff heading	Transitory duty per cent Until March 31, 1972	Transitory duty per cent From April 1, 1972
28.04-C.4	1	10
29.02-B.6	1	10
29.05-B.2	1	10
29.06-A.8	1	10
29.07-C.1	1	10
29.09-C.1	1	10
29.10-A	1	10
29.11-A.2.b	1	10
29.14-J	1	10
29.19-E	1	10
29.21-B	1	10
29.22-A.2	1	10
29.31-G	1	10
29.31-H	1	10
29.31-I	1	10
29.31-J	1	10
29.34-B	1	10
ex 38.11-B.2. Other than put up in forms of aerosol, bands, wicks and candles	6	14

EDB Ext. 462/471/472/473

CUSTOMS TARIFF— PETROCHEMICAL PRODUCTS: Notice was given in *Trade and Industry*, January 20, 1971 (page 144), of temporary amendments to the Spanish customs tariff on certain petrochemical products, validity of which was subsequently extended to December 31, 1971. The *State Gazette* of January 6 announced that the validity has been extended to March 31, 1972.

EDB Ext. 462/471/472/473

Yugoslavia

IMPORT SURCHARGE: The Yugoslav Government has announced that the 6 per cent import surcharge (see *Trade and Industry*, October 28, 1971, page 218) has now been extended to December 31, 1972.

EDB Ext. 420/475

East Africa

WITHDRAWAL OF PARCEL POST SERVICES: Information has been received from the United Kingdom Post Office that from January 1, 1972, the FDD and COD parcel services to and from Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania (including Zanzibar) have been withdrawn at the request of the East African postal administration.

ESD Ext. 462/471/472/473

Ghana

TEMPORARY RATES OF SURCHARGE ON IMPORTED GOODS: In *Trade and Industry* of October 21, 1971 (page 164), notice was given of the variation of rates of surcharge on goods imported into Ghana. It was announced in the Ghana *Commercial and Industrial Bulletin* of December 31, 1971, that this notice has now been revoked and that with effect from December 27, 1971, surcharges on goods imported into Ghana have been abolished.

EDB Ext. 471/472/473

Zambia

INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDERS: Information has been received that the Zambian General Post Office, on instructions from the Bank of Zambia, has ceased to issue international money orders as from December 21, 1971, until further notice. Orders placed with mail order firms before that date will be allowed for payment.

ESD Ext. 473/472/471/462

Republic of South Africa

DUTY INCREASE—FISHING NETS: The following alteration was notified in the South African *Government Gazette* of January 7, 1972: The duty on trawl nets, drag nets and seine nets and netting suitable for such nets, is increased from free to 20 per cent. (Tariff heading 59.05)

EDB Ext. 471/472/473/462

Lebanon

TARIFF AMENDMENT: The Lebanese *Official Gazette* No. 2348 of December 9, 1971, announced that certain dried leguminous vegetables (broad beans, haricot beans, lentils and chick peas) under tariff item no. 07.05, which were previously subject to an *ad valorem* duty of 36 per cent are now exempt from duty.

EDB Ext. 420/475

Israel

MARKING OF PAPER AND PAPERBOARD PRODUCTS: In the notice which appeared in *Trade and Industry*, December 23, 1971 (page 641) regarding the above products, 'paper napkins' is incorrect and should read 'paper towels.'

EDB Ext. 420, 475

Iraq

FORMATION OF COMPANY FOR IMPORTATION OF CERTAIN ARTICLES: The Iraqi authorities announce that a new company has been formed, the translated title of which is 'The Public Company for the Importation of Delicate Equipments'. The address is not yet known, but the articles of which the purchase and importation are being restricted to the new company are as set out in the following schedule:

Photostat paper.
Carbon and stencil paper.
Fountain-pens, lead pencils, dry-ink pens for writing and marking, pencil holders and their accessories, and lead for pencils.
Stamps and calculating stamps.
Ribbons for typewriters and statistic machines.
Writing ink including China ink, stencil and rubber stamp ink
Films other than cinematographic films, plates and susceptible paper for photography.
Calculating machines and typewriters together with their equipments and accessories (other than ribbons).
Electrical and non-electrical instruments and apparatus for copying and printing of addresses and for sorting, calculating and wrapping of cash.
Pocket and wrist-watches of various materials with or without straps.
Wall and alarm clocks and clocks for means of transport.
Other apparatus for time recording.
Watch lenses, spare parts for watches and apparatus for watch repairing.
Watch straps of various materials (other than plastic).
Spectacles, lenses, prisms, frames, mountings and their parts and packets.
Sun glasses and protective goggles for labourers, their accessories and packets.
Microscopes and other optical apparatus and appliances.
Photographic apparatus including cinematographic camers, flashlights and its accessories (other than films and paper).
Cinematographic projectors and image projectors.
Image and unused (raw) cinematographic films.
Medical, surgical and veterinary instruments and appliances, appliances for optical tests, medical thermometers, surgical threads made of various materials for surgical purposes, including surgical tables and movable beds for patients.
Dental apparatus, equipments, chairs and X-ray units.
Apparatus for techno-treatment, embrocation and massage, psychological treatment apparatus, splints and other fracture appliances, surgical belts and trusses and breathing masks.
X-ray and radium apparatus and its accessories including X-ray photographic units, baths, seats, curtains and the like for radial examination and treatment.
Susceptible films and plates for X-ray.
X-ray films and minerals for dentistry.
Sensitive scales
Naval and river survey and navigational equipments, meteorological equipments and diving equipments and their accessories.
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Apparatus and appliances for testing hardness, strength and flexibility of industrial materials.
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EDB Ext. 420/475

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Kuwait

CUSTOMS DUTIES—STEEL BEDSTEADS: Customs duty on imports of steel bedsteads has now been lowered from 15 per cent to 4 per cent.

EDB Ext. 420/475

Iran

IMPORT OF MARGARINE: The Iranian Ministry of Economy notifies that the importation of margarine, under Iranian Tariff No. 1/112, does not now need the permission of the Ministry for registration of orders, provided other rules and regulations are observed.

EDB Ext. 420/475

Pakistan

IMPORT POLICY: Pakistan's import policy for the shipping period July to December 1971 has been extended until further notice, but with the following adjustments:

1. The following items, the import of which was formerly banned, have now been placed on the import schedule of the Export Bonus Scheme: safety matches, jute goods, viscose yarn (on a restricted basis), ginger, and hides, skins and leather.
2. The import of raw jute for the use of industries will be allowed on a cash-cum-bonus basis for a period of three months.
3. Newsprint, previously imported only on full bonus basis, has been placed on the Licensable List for financing through credits and barter arrangements.
4. Jute goods required for exports may be imported under the Raw Material Replenishment Scheme (RMR).

EDB Ext. 420/475

Burma

EXCHANGE RATE: The Burmese Ministry of Finance and Revenue has announced the devaluation of the Burmese unit of currency, the kyat, with effect from December 27, 1971. The new rate is 13.94 kyats to the pound sterling. Reference CRE 25678/G.

CRE Ext. 2252

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Malaysia

IMPORT CONTROL: The Malaysian *Government Gazette* dated December 15, 1971, published amendments to the Customs (Prohibition of Imports) (Temporary Protective Measure) Order 1969 as follows:

(i) the first schedule is amended by the addition of the following:

Heading No.	Description	Country
73.13 460	Corrugated, galvanised sheets, of iron or steel of less than 3 mm in thickness and of a width not exceeding 2 feet	All countries

(This notice means that the goods shown are prohibited from import into the Federation of Malaysia, from any country, unless a special import licence is held.)

(ii) the second schedule is amended by deleting the following:

Heading No.	Description	Country
73.03 100 } 900 }	Waste and scrap metal of iron or steel	All countries

(This notice means that the goods shown are no longer subject to special import licensing when imported into the States of Malaya from any country.)

EDB Ext. 468/401/469

CUSTOMS DUTIES: The Malaysian *Government Gazette* dated December 15, 1971, published Customs Duties Amendments which amend the Malaysian Customs Duties Order 1968 by deleting the existing heading numbers 68.02 100, 68.03 100, 84.41 110, 84.41 200 and 84.41 900 and inserting in their places the following:

Heading No.	Description	Unit of quantity	Federation Common Tariff
68.02	Worked monumental or building stone, and articles thereof (including mosaic cubes), other than goods falling within Heading No. 68.01 or within Chapter 69:		
100	blocks, slabs or sheets	Ton	$200 per cwt
68.03	Worked slate and articles of slate, including articles of agglomerated slate:		
100	blocks, slabs or sheets	Ton	$200 per cwt*
84.41	Sewing machines: furniture specially designed for sewing machines; sewing machine needles:		—
110	Sewing machines: domestic	No.	20% or $50 whichever is the higher*
200	Furniture specially designed for sewing machines	Value	20% or $20 each whichever is the higher*
	Parts and accessories:		
910	arms for sewing machines	Value	20% or $20 each whichever is the higher*
920	beds for sewing machines	Value	20% or $10 each whichever is the higher*
990	other	Value	20%

* Extends to Penang.

EDB Ext. 468/401/469

Taiwan

TARIFF CHANGES: The Ministry of Finance has announced that the import duty on certain items has been decreased with effect from January 1, 1972. Tariff numbers affected are: 0402, 2936, 2944, 2945, 3001, 3002, 3003, 3811, 8701, 8706. A new customs import tariff, based on the Brussels Nomenclature, has been received in Tariff Section.

EDB Ext. 420/475

New Zealand

TARIFF AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD REPORT: Copies of the following New Zealand Tariff and Development Board report

have been received and are available from the Commercial Relations and Exports Division:

Tariff item	Description
59.15.09	Armoured suction and delivery hose of internal diameter up to six inches, suited for the conveyance of oil products

CRE Ext. 2321

TARIFF AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD REPORT: ADDITION TO SCHEDULE A OF NAFTA: Copies of the following New Zealand Tariff and Development Board report have been received and are available from the Commercial Relations and Exports Division:

Tariff item	Description
90.04.09	Spectacles, pince-nez, lorgnettes non powered

CRE Ext. 2321

CANCELLATION OF TARIFF AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD INQUIRY—DENTAL CHAIRS (Tariff item 94.02.001—formerly 94.02.01): The New Zealand Tariff and Development Board inquiry set down for Thursday, February 10, 1972, to investigate the nature and extent of the protection considered necessary for the New Zealand industry manufacturing dental chairs has been cancelled. Details of this inquiry were published in *Trade and Industry*, October 28, 1971,page 220.

CRE Ext. 2321

Chile

TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF AD VALOREM DUTY: Chilean Decree No. 2025/71, published in the *Diario Oficial* of December 28, 1971, suspends the *ad valorem* duty for a period of 180 days, as from December 28, 1971, on imports of 'cold-rolled steel, hot-rolled steel, corrugated galvanised sheets, steel reinforcing bars of weight not exceeding 500 kg. each'. These import duties will be suspended only for the first 18,000 metric tons imported; the import registration of the goods will require the prior approval of the Ministry of Economy, Development and Reconstruction.

EDB Ext. 474/476/7312

IMPORT DUTY REDUCTION: Chilean Decree No. 2062/71, published in the *Diario Oficial* of December 28, 1971, lowers the rate of import duty on 'sodium tripolyphosphate' (BN 28.04) to 40 per cent *ad valorem* c.i.f. The goods remain free from specific duty.

EDB Ext. 474/476/7312

Guyana

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS: Under Orders 86 and 87 of 1971 the authorities in Guyana have prohibited imports of certain goods and have made the importation of other goods subject to import licence. The prohibited goods fall within the following tariff headings:

011	031	052	061	099	552	821
013	032	053	062	111	656	
026	048	054	073	112	664	
029	051	055	075	533	699	

The goods now subject to import licence fall within the following tariff headings:

075	533	552	641

EDB Ext 7312/474/476

United States

CARPETS: In accordance with section 351(d)(1) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, the US Tariff Commission have submitted a report to the President on recent developments in the trade of Wilton and velvet carpets and rugs. These items are subject to an escape clause rate of duty not due to be lifted until January 1, 1973. The report states that US output of Wiltons and velvets in the first six months of 1971 was 23 per cent less than in the corresponding period of 1970, where US imports of these items in the first nine months of 1971 were nearly double those in the corresponding period of 1970. Requests for copies of the public report (TC Publication No. 447) should be addressed to the Secretary, US Tariff Commission, Eighth and E. Streets N.W., Washington, DC 20436 (FR 30.12.71). **EDB Ext. 455/456/457**

DOCK STRIKES: (as at January 18): East Coast and Gulf Ports: These ports are still working until February 14 under the terms of the Taft-Hartley Act. In the meantime the unions and employers in the ports of Boston, Providence, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Hampton Roads have provisionally agreed a wage increase for the longshoremen in these ports. This agreement is being considered by local union branches in the other ports. A clause in the provisional agreement provides that if the Pay Board does not give its approval by February 14 either side may cancel the agreement.

West Coast Ports: The dock strike was resumed on January 17 following the breakdown of negotiations between the employers and the unions. The situation is complicated by the jurisdictional dispute between the ILWU and the Teamsters' union over the handling of containers. Leaders of the two unions met but were unable to reach a settlement. It is understood that US Government officials are examining alternative courses of action that might be recommended to Congress in order to bring the strike to an end. Any legislative action would be a lengthy procedure.

CRE Ext. 2647

TEXTILES: Following the recent signing of voluntary export agreements with the Asian countries, the US Treasury has announced that any 10 per cent import surcharge duties deposited for certain classes of wool and man-made fibre textiles exported on or after October 1, 1971, will be refunded. The refunds will apply to imports from any country. The items eligible for refund are those covered in the textile and apparel categories for wool and man-made fibres in the correlation referred to in *Trade and Industry* of December 2 and December 9, 1971, and certain other commodities containing wool and man-made fibres, not yet announced. Further details will be published as soon as they are available.

EDB Ext. 455/456/457

Canada

MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY ACT: The proposed amendments to the Canadian Motor Vehicle Safety Regulations in respect of exhaust emission controls, which were referred to in *Trade and Industry*, January 13 (page 79), have now been received and copies are available from Commercial Relations and Exports Division. Any representations should be made to the Canadian Ministry of Transport before February 15, 1972, in respect of the first stage of the emission controls, and before July 1, 1972, concerning the remainder.

CRE Ext. 2629

TEXTILE LABELLING AND ADVERTISING REGULATIONS: A notice in *Trade and Industry*, January 13 (page 79), gave information about the Canadian Textile Labelling and Advertising Regulations. Copies of the regulations, together with a list of guidelines, are available from Tariff Section.

EDB Ext. 455/456/457

HEARING ON COMPUTERS AND RELATED TELECOMMUNICATIONS, REFERENCE NO. 150: The Canadian Tariff Board are to make a study and report on the following Tariff items in so far as computers and related telecommunications equipment are concerned:

41202-1	41425-1	44508-1	44539-1
41400-1	41430-1	44524-1	44546-1
41405-1	41435-1	44532-1	46200-1
41415-1	42700-1	44533-1	46241-1
41420-1	44506-1	44538-1	

(continued on next page)

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CANADA

continued

The Board may, however, also include in their study any other tariff items which they feel are relevant to the review. If in their judgment amendments to the Customs Tariff are desirable, the Board will include in their report recommendations regarding such amendments.

Proposals concerning the wording and the rates of duty of the tariff items within the scope of the reference or of any new proposed tariff items must be filed with the Tariff Board not later than February 25, 1972, and briefs or submissions in support or in contestation of any proposals made by others by April 14, 1972. The public hearing will commence on May 29, 1972.

Copies of the full text of the announcement are available from Commercial Relations and Exports Division.

CRE Ext. 2629

GROUND CONTROLLERS' STRIKE—WAIVER OF DIRECT CONSIGNMENT RULES: The provisions of the Canadian Customs Tariff, which require goods to be consigned direct from CPA countries to Canada in order to qualify for British Preferential Tariff treatment, will be suspended for air freighted goods for the duration of the current strike by Canadian ground control staff. Air cargo which has been transhipped en route from Britain to Canada will therefore remain eligible for British Preferential treatment provided it is in all other respects qualified and is consigned on a through Bill of Lading or there is other satisfactory evidence that the goods were originally destined for Canada. **EDB Ext. 455/456/457**

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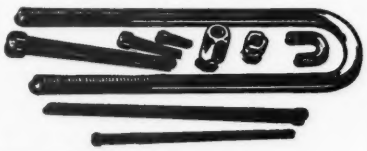

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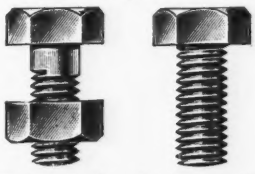

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SBN 11 721887 1